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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 139 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Adjournment On Indian Deadlock In Commons?

Lansbury's Searching Questions For Govt.

Will Governors Give Assurance To Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Lansbury entered the Indian scene after discussion with some prominent Indians particularly Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

SIGNIFICANT QUESTION

Mr. Lansbury has tabled series of questions in Commons for to-morrow.

Heckling Govt.

In an exclusive interview this afternoon Mr. Lansbury told me that the India Act was thoroughly rotten but every effort must be made to use it for what it was worth.

In the light of Marquis of Zetland's latest speech in the House of Lords, Mr. Lansbury's three questions to Government are significant:

He desires to know whether His Majesty's Government want to instruct Governors to give assurances immediately to Congress leaders on the lines of the recent speeches of Lord Zetland and Mr. Butler.

When differences of opinion between the Governor and Ministers arise whether His Majesty's Government will not instruct the Governors to dissolve the Legislature, irrespective of the Ministers resigning or not.

Whether His Majesty's Government will not instruct Governors to summon legislatures immediately.

Adjournment Motion

Mr. Lansbury told me that if the replies were unsatisfactory, he would move an adjournment of the House. He has notified the Speaker accordingly. The Speaker has agreed to give an adjournment when Mr. Lansbury is expected to deal in order with matters pertaining to the deadlock.

So, This Is 'Goodwill' And 'Co-operation'!

Walchand Hirachand Exposes Platitudes Of British Statesmen

CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS, NO SURPRISE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 12.

There are several Indians in London, who honestly believe that tall talks of good-will and mutual co-operation, which are emanating from British statesmen are absolutely bunkum. Apropos Sir Maurice Hallett's speech at Ranchi, Sjt. Walchand Hirachand said in his sphere as industrialist he has had considerable first-hand experience of what pious hopes of co-operation between British Indian relations boil down in actual practice.

Sjt. Walchand added that every Commerce Member (whether Indian or British), every Viceroy, every representative of British vested interests, has gone out of his way and indulged in most extravagant utterances which were couched in the most sympathetic terms, about the need for goodwill, co-operation and partnership between Indian and British interests; but all such high sounding platitudes when implemented in hard facts ended in smoke.

Sjt. Walchand quoted the instance of shipping, where after 80 years' sacrifice and effort by Indian shipping interests, who owned and controlled the concerns, got only one per cent of the total tonnage of her overseas trade, and only 20 per cent in the coastal trade: which, legitimately should entirely be Indian.

He asked where was the so-called good-will, co-operation and partnership? In regard to the political situation he stated that history was repeating itself, and as far as the present reforms were concerned he was not surprised that the Congress Party, having heard the same stories all along, is now more cautious and would not swallow them with gullibility. Interviewed Sjt. Akhil Dutt declared, that Lord Zetland's speech at Oxford, is self-contradictory, and does not carry us anywhere, but Sir M. Hallett's speech seems to indicate the desire for solving deadlock. Sjt. Dutt suggested that Governors can now bridge the gulf by summoning forthwith the legislators and inviting the Congress leaders for fresh and frank discussion to lines indicated by Sir M. Hallett.

SIX KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

BERLIN: June 13.

A German airforce aeroplane carrying a crew of six crashed in a thunderstorm near Detmold, Lippe.

At least three were killed instantly.

The fate of others is not known but it is believed they are also dead.

Apparently the pilot lost his bearings and crashed on high-tension wires.—Reuter.

Davis Cup

PRAGUE, June 13.

In the Davis Cup Semi-Final, Czechoslovakia beat Yugoslavia by three matches to nil.—Reuter's Special.

Reddi Pats His Own Back

Eloquence At Peasants' Conference Over Madras Cabinet's Achievements

BEZWADA, June 12.

"The present Ministry have done their best to improve the condition of ryots" observed Sir K. V. Reddi, Chief Minister, opening the Kistna District Ryots Conference under the presidency of Sir R. P. Patro.

Proceeding Sir K. V. Reddi said that they were aware of the policy and programme of the present Ministry. They would have noticed that in this programme there would be no more new resettlement operations instituted in the future.

"We intend," he said, "to revise the Land Revenue system to suit modern conditions and a strong Committee has been appointed to go into the question."

They were also prepared to tackle rural indebtedness. The land tax in the whole province was to be reduced by Rs. 75 lakhs.

The question of distribution of the reduction of Rs. 75 lakhs was being considered by the Committee under the prsidency of Sir Norman Marjoribanks.—A. P.

KEMAL ATATURK, "FATHER OF TURKEY"

Gives To State All His Worldly Belongings

ANKARAS, June 13.

Kemal Ataturk has informed the National Assembly that he is giving to the State all his goods, farms, industrial and agricultural enterprises, which are of considerable value.

The National Assembly voted with enthusiasm a motion expressing great gratitude and proclaiming Kemal Ataturk as "The Father of Turkey".—Reuter's Special.

PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA

ASUNCION, June 13.

Dr. Juan Stefanich, the Paraguayan Foreign Minister, has sent a message to the Chaco Peace Conference, assuring the delegates that Paraguay would respect the Peace protocols arranged with Bolivia.—Reuter's Special.

JAWAHAR IN CALCUTTA

Crowd Rushes To Have 'Darshan' And Garland Him

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by his daughter and Secretary, arrived in Calcutta this evening by the Chittagong mail which was late by more than half an hour.

The Pandit was accorded a rousing reception at the station by a huge crowd which had thronged the platform long before the arrival of the train. The crowd rushed his compartment as he appeared at the door and garlands were showered on him.

Alighting Pandit Nehru warned his admirers against touching his feet. The crowd was so dense that the Pandit's daughter was separated from him, but she was safely escorted outside the platform.

Prominent among those present at the station were Mr. S. C. Mitra. President of the Bengal Council, Mr. Suresh Majumdar, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy and Mr. K. K. Roy.

According to the present programme, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to stay in Calcutta till June 15. During his stay he will address public meetings.—A. P.

GOVT. ATTACK ON ARAGON FRONT

VALENCIA, June 13.

Heavy Government attack on the Aragon front in which the infantry, artillery and aircraft co-operated is reported in communiques from Barbastro. The insurgent losses are said to be considerable. Government aircraft also raided Huesca, and insurgent entrenchments in North Saragossa.

"GOVT. ATTACKS REPULSED"

A Seville message says Government attacks on the Aragon front have been repulsed, declared Queipo de Llano in a broadcast. As a result of weekend fighting on the Santander front over 800 bodies have been collected.—Reuter's Special.

BHULABHAI DESAI REACHES PARIS

PARIS, June 13.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived here from Vichy, where he spent a week.—Reuter.

Zetland's Speech Proves A Flop

OFFERS NO SOLUTION TO DEADLOCK

Resort To Sec. 93 Of India Act Inevitable?

NO RESPONSE TO MAHATMA'S GESTURE TO BRING ABOUT GENUINE UNDERSTANDING

(From Our Special Correspondent)

"At last the cat is out of the bag!"

This is the impression created among responsible Congress circles in the city, by the latest utterance of the Marquess of Zetland on the Constitutional Deadlock in the six Provinces.

If anything, the statement of the Secretary of State for India, made at the Oxford University Conservative Associations indicates that the attitude of the officials is stiffening rather than indicating a genuine desire on their part of enabling the Congress to accept offices, without gravely compromising national self-respect.

One question raised is: Why has the Marquess of Zetland raised the issue of the Faizpur resolution, after remaining silent over it for more than three months?

And yet, he seems to be unaware of an important statement made by Mahatma Gandhi himself how it would be possible for the Congress Party to have the Act replaced, by the "constitutional activities" of the Ministers, by another Act representing the will of the people may be brought into existence.

Dr. Pattabhi's suggestion that

(Continued on page 7—Col. 5).

Allahabad's Resolve

Demand For Release Of Politicals: But Bakshi Asked To Give Up Hunger Strike

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

A public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad was held under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee at Mohamad Ali Park this evening. Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, A. I. C. C. presided.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Allahabad under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee sympathises with Sachin Bakshi in his hunger strike and associates itself with his demand for release of all political prisoners. In deciding to sent a copy of the resolution to Bakshi in the Naini Central Jail this meeting appreciates and resolves to work for the realisation of his demand and requests him in view of this resolution to desist from this supreme sacrifice."—A. P.

REQUEST TO BAKSHI TO GIVE UP FAST?

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Bakshi has lost three pounds in weight. He is fed forcibly. It is expected that after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's arrival here Bakshi will be requested to give up the strike.—United Press.

STOP PRESS.

SIR W. LLOYD DEAD

ST. JOHN (NEW FOUNDLAND), June 13.

The death has occurred of Sir William Lloyd, ex-Premier of New Foundland.—Reuter.

POLICE OFFICER FIRED AT

JERUSALEM, June 13.

Roy G. B. Spicer, Inspector-General of Palestine Police, narrowly escaped injury when five shots were fired on his car in the heart of Jerusalem. The driver a British constable, Morris Milner was wounded twice.

The assailants are alleged to be three Arab peasants who after firing escaped into a narrow alley. The first shot hit Milner in the throat, but he immediately stopped the car and jumped out, and was rehit in the chest and fell unconscious.

Mr. Spicer unarmed then sprang from the car whereupon the assailants fled. They were chased by passers-by, but they escaped.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CASUALTIES IN SPAIN

ROME, June 13.

The fourth and longest list of Italian casualties in Spain published gives the names of 230 killed, 250 missing and 1994 wounded of whom 123 are officers between March 8th and 18th —Reuter

BASQUES REPULSED

BILBAO, June 13.

The Basques admit insurgents succeeded in breaking the first one of the iron ring by concentrating all efforts at one point. The Basques were forced back from Mount Gastela on a two-mile front. This local success renders the situation critical, but all is not lost.—Reuter.

BILBAO TO SURRENDER?

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, June 13.

It appears, insurgents have definitely broken the iron ring at two points, and poured through the gaps into the valleys and now have the suburbs of Bilbao under direct fire of field artillery.

A strong section of the Basque Cabinet, it is reported, considers surrender of Bilbao inevitable.—Reuter.

Cult Of Terrorism Is National Wastage

SECRET METHODS WON'T DO FOR MASSES

Chittagong's Repression Is All-India Question, Says Jawahar

CHITTAGONG, June 13.

Addressing a huge gathering of over 15,000 Hindus and Muslims last night Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru condemned the Regulations enforced on the people of Chittagong and said that detention without trial, collective fines, identity cards and similar regulations were all-India questions requiring a solution, but in the present circumstances they could not do anything except to ask the people to organise themselves and fight for freedom.

NATIONAL WASTAGE

While the Pandit believed that a large number of youths detained without trial were not necessarily connected with violent activities he was emphatically of the opinion that the cult of Terrorism definitely impeded national progress and regretted that the patriotism and the desire for service of the youth should thus be ended in wasteful activities.

WHAT MASSES NEED

From a mass point of view revolutionary tactics and secret methods were not methods at all. They could never reach the masses and rouse their enthusiasm.

LESSON OF SATYAGRAHA

Citing as an instance the case of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Pandit said that common suffering had a tremendous effect in establishing direct contact with the masses. They had then laid their cards on the table and achieved their objective.

JOIN CONGRESS FIGHT

Urging the youth to stop resorting to these infantile and immature methods, the Pandit stressed that the Congress was out for destroying the Imperialistic system in India. It was no personal or racial fight. What was required was peaceful organisation of the people with simple, clear ideas.

FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM

The Pandit regretted that the British had lost their former glory of efficiency of administration, which had now come to be a network of Intelligence Branch, secret service and detection without trial, which demonstrated the incompetence of the present system. Their problems were many, but independence was the fundamental problem, which touched all, and would end deadlocks like the present one.

Describing his experience of Burma and Malay, Pandit Nehru stressed that without the status of a free people, Indians could have no vital existence anywhere.—A.P.

Russian Generals Executed And Cremated

"Sold Information To Fascist State And Attempted To Expedite Anti-Soviet War"

MOSCOW: June 13.

The eight generals (arrested for alleged espionage) have been executed, according to an official announcement.

No details are given as to the manner and place, and no eye-witnesses or relatives were allowed.

It is believed that the bodies were cremated after the execution.—Reuter.

MOSCOW, June 12.

The arrested Army Leaders have been sentenced to death. The sentence will probably be carried out in the morning, although no announcement has actually been made. Of the victims, Marshal Tukhachevsky was imperial nobleman, who became the right-hand man of the Defence Minister, M. Voroshiloff, General Putna, ex-Soviet Military Attache in London, General Yakir, ex-Commander-in-Chief of Ukraine, General Uborevich, ex-White Russian Commander, who successfully fought Generals Deniken and Wrangel in the Civil War, General Feldman, Chief of the Red Army Personnel, General Kork, ex-Commander, Moscow Garrison, General Eideman, President of Chemical Aviation Research Society and General Primakoff, Commander, Kharkoff Garrison.—Reuter's Special.

SINS OF EXECUTED LEADERS

MOSCOW, June 13.

The fact that the executed Red Army leaders planned the murder of leaders of the Communist Party and Government was revealed in a special message to the Red Army issued by the Minister of Defence, M. Voroshiloff, who announces that an extraordinary session of the Government and the Soviet War Council was held from 1st June to 4th June, at which he submitted a report concerning a treasonous counter-revolutionary military Fascist organisation, which was uncovered by the Commissariat for Internal Affairs.

M. Voroshiloff alleges that the executed army leaders sold information to a Fascist state, made efforts to expedite an Anti-Soviet war, planned to sabotage arrangements for the supply of materials to the front in wartime, and to seize power and cede the Ukraine to Germany.

M. Voroshiloff concludes by urging for renewed devotion and loyalty to the army in order to liquidate the damage done by the traitors.—Reuter's Special.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted smart and unemployed Parsi matriculates, graduates and undergraduates for investigation work. Apply Honorary Secretary: Between 4 and 5. Parsi Statistical Bureau, Union Bank Building, Fort. (8531)

Wanted a whole-time Senior Professor of Ayurveda for the Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Lahore. Only highly qualified and experienced should apply. High knowledge of Sanskrit essential. Pay upto Rs. 100. Private practice allowed in spare hours. Apply with testimonials to the Secretary, D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore. (5641)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Pallonji Bapuji Zaiwalla, Post Bordi, Via Golvad, District Thana, Now Unemployed, seeks job as a clerk, Salesman, Storekeeper or in any capacity in Commercial Firm. English, Marathi, Gujerati. A little knowledge of Engineering too. (59—50)

J. C. Bhoti, Second Class Science Graduate, Hansa Sheri, Kadi, G. B. S. Railway, Now Unemployed seeks position as a worker in any office or will take up lecturership also. Further particulars by correspondence or in person by arrangement. (60—3)

Hiralal K. Sanghvi, Motiwalla Building, 45, Dhunjee Street, Bombay, 3, Now Unemployed for last two years. Last served in a Cinema as an Accountant (Indian Style). Knows Cinema Booking, etc., very well. Willing to take up a similar job. (61—40)

M. V. Karanjia, Kalapesi Street, Nanpoora, Surat, Now Unemployed for one year. Seeks employment as an assistant in some Wine or Provision Shop. Can also work as a Bill Collector or to do any work in connection with Cinema or Swadeshi Cloth Shops. Is willing to serve anywhere in India. (62—24)

S. E. Patell, 1, Jamsetji Patel Street, Balaram Street, Bombay, Now Unemployed, holds experience in Oilseeds, Spices, Hemp, etc., for 20 years seeks employment as an assistant in these lines. References furnished at interviews. (63—35)

Applicants for the Free Adlets for the Jobless should bear the fact in mind that as we are receiving a very large number of applications we cannot undertake to publish any Adlet on certain dates. The matter of acceptance or refusal is entirely left to the Managing Director. All Free Adlets under heading No. 56 will appear in full name and address of the Applicant. If anyone wishes to see such Adlet appear in a Box Number, kindly Adletise in the heading No. 43 on payment of the usual charges of one anna per word. The Free Adlets for the Jobless will be taken either in the "Bombay Chronicle" or in the "Bombay Samachar" or in both these papers whenever there is space available. (106)

Davendrenath Bhatt, Dombivli, Near Kalyan, Now Unemployed seeks any job anywhere in India on any living wage. Dairy Farm experience. Knows Shorthand Typing and also general office work. (71—3)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Dhairyachandra Sharma, Kelkars Building, Matunga Road, Villeparle, Suburb of Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks any clerical work. Knows Cutting and Tailoring to a good extent. Quite familiar with Book-keeping, Typewriting and general office routine. Lowest wages will be accepted if offered immediately. (64-42)

R. R. Nadgir, Anavathi, Shimoga District, Now Unemployed, seeks employment as a Teacher, Clerk, Secretary or for that matter any such job where intelligence is required. Has previous experience in teaching and in Insurance work. Strong in Mathematics and Science and in spite of all this the salary expected is just Rs. 30. Will you kindly help? (65-33)

N. K. Amnokar, J. Hasam Building, Room No. 15, Second Floor, opposite Lower Parel Bridge, Bombay, 13, Now Unemployed seeks Secretarial work, Estate Management, Legal Adviser, Private Tutor, etc. (66-2)

Pundit Bhupatiram Sharma, Balaji Temple, Banganga, Walkeshwar, Bombay, who himself was conducting free Classes for the Untouchables in Hindi and English is Now Unemployed and hence cannot continue such charitable work. Will any kind hearted gentleman come forward and give the Pundit some job so that he can re-open his Classes for the Illiterate Untouchables? (67—42)

P. V. Easwar, C/o P. K. Nair, Jagatkishore Building, 1st floor, Near Banganga, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed, is willing to get any work on living wages. Has experience of typing for about one year. The first gentleman who engages him will get his blessings. (68—13)

Mahadeo Atmaram Thakur, Savaley Building, Purandhare Baug, Poona, 2, Unemployed since April 1936 seeks a job as a Drawing-Master. Can go anywhere in Bombay Presidency. (69—45)

M. G. Raju, Governorpetta, Bezwada. An Engineer, Now Unemployed since five years seeks employment in India. (70—38)

Natwarlal Thakurlal, The National Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed seeks job in Insurance Firm, Office or School. Knows European and Indian Accounts, Typing, Correspondence, and general office routine. Good references. If permanent job is assured will take up apprenticeship also. (73—45)

K. L. Attia, No. A|25, Panalal Terraces, Grant Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed seeks a job. (74—2)

New applications will now be considered on receipt. No stamps should be enclosed with the applications for free Adlets under heading No. 56. Those applicants whose Adlets have not appeared so far may have asked for their Adlets to appear under the free heading with a private box Number. All such applications are being destroyed. If such applicants wish to have free Adlets for the Jobless kindly send fresh applications with full name and address to appear in such Adlets as published to-day. We do not correspond on the subject of these free Adlets. (107)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Kaku M. Hiranandani, West Kacha, W. B. Road, Hyderabad Sind, Now Unemployed seeks any Medical Position as he is a qualified Doctor. Willing to go anywhere in India. (72—20)

E. P. Sankaran, 3rd floor, Tulsi Building, 60, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed for a year seeks job of an Artist. Can do hand-drawing, glass painting, etc. Will also work as a mechanic. Salary quite moderate. (75—40)

147. SCHOOLS (UPCOUNTRY)

Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra, opens 16th July. Course efficient, practical, not expensive. Matriculates admitted. Get Prospectus. Send 2 annas stamps. (8520)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (8363)

164. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Mlle. Christine, French Teacher, newly arrived, open for lessons. Apply Lentinage, 3rd floor, Arthur Bunder Road, Fort, or 'phone 30708. (8505)

181. MUSIC

Join, Prof. Deodhar's "School of Indian Music," for training in Singing, Sitar, Dilruba, Tabla, Violin, Mandolin, Harmonium. Inquiries at the School, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, from 5 to 8 p.m. (8504)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Coffee Mills, Roasters, Hand, Power, Electric Rs. 40 upwards. Spray-painting Outfits, Electric Rs. 175 upwards. Price and Quality guaranteed. Dinshaw, 47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (8414)

337. BUSINESS WANTED

Exporter & Importer Circulation World wide. Read by over 1,00,000. 12 lines advt. may bring fortunes. Barrels of mail every week. Post Box 159, Madras. (8473)

340. PARTNERSHIPS OFFERED

Wanted a partner in a profitable business, with Rs. 2,000 investment. Apply Box No. 8517. "Bombay Chronicle".

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Funds available at low interest on Mortgage of Properties, Jewelleries, Shares, any Commodities, Industrial concerns, and personal securities. Apply Post Box 691, G. P. Office, Bombay. (8580)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

S. S. "KIFUKU MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 12th June, 1937, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed. Consignments of Tallow shipped per M. S. "Brisbane Maru" from New Zealand ports have also arrived per this steamer.

N. MATSURA,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha,

Public Notices.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

RE-OPENS on 22nd June. It is recognised upto M.A. and M.Sc. teaching in all principal subjects. Very healthy climate. Cheap living. Accommodation in college and communal hostels available.

For full information get student's handbook by sending five annas stamps. For admission apply with remittance of Rs. 15.

BALKRISHNA,
Principal.
5613.

THE SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 317-321, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, 1937, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Revenue Account for the period ending 31st December, 1936.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of (1) Mr. M. P. Amin and (2) Sheth Pranlal Bhikhabhai who retire by rotation but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To pass a resolution confirming the existing agreement made with the Branch Managers at Ahmedabad, Messrs. Sarabhai & Sons, a firm in which some of the Directors of the Company are partners.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th June 1937 to 10th July 1937 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. K. SARABHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1937.
(5644)

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the participating POLICY HOLDERS* entitled to vote under Article 88 will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 26th June 1937 for the purpose of electing a Director and an Auditor.

(By order of the Board).
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Bombay, 4th June. 1937.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-ninth ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 26th June 1937 to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year 1936.
†(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Phiroze J. Billimoria, and Mr. Rameshwar Das Birla who retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election.
(4) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Maneklal Premchand as a Director.
(5) To elect an Auditor for the year 1937 and to fix his remuneration.
(6) To fix the remuneration of auditors appointed by Policy holders.
(7) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

(By order of the Board).
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Bombay, 4th June, 1937.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 18th June 1937 to 3rd July 1937 both days inclusive.

*Such as have insured with profits for at least Rs. 2,000.
†The Dividend, if passed, will be paid in the Co.'s Office from 5th July 1937 between 11-30 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. on week days and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Co., on 18th June 1937.

5635.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, KESHAVLAL PUNJARAM, KARUNASHANKER PUNJARAM and DAYALAL MOTICHAND VORA, carrying on business in partnership under the name and style of D. Keshavlal & Co., at the premises of the Mathradas Mills, Lower Parel, hereby intimate to the public that our firm of D. Keshavlal & Co., was formed on or about the 7th day of November, 1936, for the express purpose of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Mathradas Mills and the Madhavrao Scindia Mills, and of selling or otherwise dealing with the same in such manner as the partners might think proper. Our said firm of D. Keshavlal & Co. has at no time borrowed any moneys for the purposes of the said business nor has it been formed for doing forward business of any kind and none of the partners had or has any right or authority to borrow any moneys or to enter into any forward transactions in the name or on behalf of the partnership.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned that certain forward transactions have been entered into in the name of D. Keshavlal & Co. for the purchase of corrugated iron sheets. It is hereby notified that the firm of D. Keshavlal & Co. herein mentioned has no concern with any of these transactions. It is also hereby notified that the firm herein mentioned does not need any moneys for the purposes of its said business.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1937.

KESHOWLAL POONJARAM,
KARUNASHANKER PUNJARAM,
DAHYALAL MOTECHUND VORA
5642.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.
GOVT. AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT BACK BAY HOUSE COMPOUND, COLABA.

By order of the Director of Contracts, Messrs GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will offer for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1937, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Colaba Back Bay House Compound, the Building materials of the undermentioned Buildings:—

MAIN BUILDING:—Officers' Quarters Nos. 43 and 45.

OUTHOUSES:—Servants' Quarters Nos: 43F, 45/F. 1, 45/F. 2. 45/F. 3, 45/F. 4 and 44/H.

Part of Nos: 42 to 45 Enclosure wall about 130 Rft.

Nos: 43 & 45/J Sheepwire fence about 424 Rft.

No. 56 Sheepwire fence about 427 Rft. Round teakwood posts, trusser glazed shutter, planks and —scantling.

TERMS:—Full payment for each lot of Rs. 100 and under and 20 Per Cent Deposit against each lot over Rs. 100 will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within 7 days and demolition of the buildings and removal of the materials to be completed within six weeks from the date of issue of written order to start demolition.

The buyer shall have to pay a security deposit of Rs. 500 within 3 days of acceptance of the bid. Full Conditions governing the auction will be announced prior to the commencement of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA MOHOLLA (SAMUEL STREET).

Under instructions from Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1131 of 1913 (Rahimtulla Meherali and others vs. Cassumbhoy Alibhoy) and Suit No. 183 of 1916 (Khemsabai widow and others vs. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt., and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th June, 1937, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land with dwelling house situate in Samuel Street formerly called Shamji Hasaji Street otherwise known as Khoja Moholla admeasuring about 171 7/9 square yards Street No. 163 bounded on the North by the house of Fazul Goolam Hoosein, on the South by the house forming part of the estate of the late Sajan Meherali deceased, on the East by a passage and on the West by Samuel Street or Khoja Moholla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE NEW SWASTIK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that Mr. M. B. KAMAT, M.A., LL.B., of Poona, has retired from the firm of Managing Agents of THE NEW SWASTIK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, and as a consequential change and pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company in this behalf, Mr. TRIKAMLAL CHHAGANLAL CHOKSI, B.A., of Ahmedabad, has joined the Managing Agents' Firm as a partner, and the name and style of the Managing Agents' Firm has been changed into "CHURI CHOKSI & CO."

CHURI CHOKSI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
8|10, Tamarind Lane,
Fort, Bombay.
12th June, 1937.

COMING SHORTLY
IMPERIAL'S
"DHANWAN"
or
"MAZDUR-KI-BETI"
A Vivid Picture of City Life
RATANBAI
Gives a splendid performance of Oriental Dances
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE EMPIRE
Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

RUDYARD KIPLING POURED ENOUGH ADVENTURE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD INTO THIS EPIC OF THE JUNGLE!
ALEXANDER KORDA presents
ELEPHANT BOY
Based on
"Toomai of the Elephants" by
RUDYARD KIPLING

Also showing
WALT DISNEY'S
Mickey Mouse Cartoon
in colour
"THREE MUSKETEERS"
and British Movietone News
Showing DERBY OF 1937
Plans Open. 'Phone: 20286.

DOUBLE MURDER IN LAHORE

Alleged Culprit Surrenders Himself To Police

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Garhi Shahu, a suburb of Lahore was the scene of a double murder this morning. Gulam Nabi is alleged to have killed his wife and her paramour and then rushed to the local police station and surrendered himself to the Police.

It is stated that Gulam Nabi grew suspicious about the object of the alleged paramour's frequent visits to his house and began to doubt his wife's fidelity.

This morning, it is alleged, he caught his wife and her friend in a compromising position and whipping out a dagger he attacked both of them killing on the spot.

He thereafter proceeded to the Garhi Shahi Police post and surrendered himself. The dead bodies have been sent up for post-mortem examination.—United Press.

ZAMINDAR-TENANT CLASH

JHANSI, June 12.

Unconfirmed reports available at Jhansi from the village Kashipur in the District of Hamirpur indicate that a serious rioting between two sections of Zamindars and Kashtkars tenants occurred there, in which lathis were freely used, resulting in one death and injuries to many persons. The exact cause of the trouble could not be ascertained. The police have immediately arrested 19 persons and brought the situation under control.

Later many of the arrested persons were bailed out. Police investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR IZZAT NAGAR?

(From Our Correspondent,)
SIMLA, June 12.

Estimates are being prepared for the proposed college for higher Veterinary studies which was envisaged by the Viceroy in his address at the Cattle Conference.

Government have decided to locate the college at Izzatnagar where there is already an institute for Veterinary Research. No date has yet been fixed for the opening of the institution but as the estimates have to be approved and funds provided it cannot be expected in the current financial year.

Salaries Of Parliamentary Secretaries

SIMLA: June 12.

It is understood that the question of fixing the salaries of Parliamentary secretaries and Private Secretaries is at present receiving the attention of the Punjab Government.

Enquiries made here show that there is likelihood of Parliamentary Secretaries monthly salaries being fixed at about Rs. 600. Private Secretaries may receive Rs. 200 to 250 per month.

The final decision is expected to be made shortly and a bill embodying it may be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Punjab Assembly.—A. P.

3rd Victory Week

On the 3rd day "JAGIRDAR" was caught in the riots

Which of course did not prevent him from falling in love

with the words "I love you Neela." Four Significant words which released the full fury of human emotions.

In

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S SOCIAL

'Jagirdar'

MOTILAL & SURENDRA

BIBBO—YAKUB—MAYA

With

BHUDO ADVANI, PANDE, SANGATHA and others.

Direction: MEHBOOB.
Daily Shows: 3 & 6 p.m.
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SUMMER
SECURE
SOUND
SOOTHING
SLEEP

by using before retiring

SUKESH
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HAIR OIL (Regd.)

Kelvin Chemical Co.,
BOMBAY 4.

Vitality
Pills.

GUARANTEED CURE for SPERMATORRHOEA, thinness of Vital fluid leading to night discharges.

Very USEFUL for STUDENTS and unmarried YOUNGMEN to build up the body. Contains valuable Indian herbal DRUGS and the most refined and pure Silajit secured from the HIMALAYAS. The Pills are pleasant to take and there is no hard and fast restriction.

The best cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY. 30 Pills Rs. 2, 3 Phials Rs. 5. Packing and postage extra.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
Shree Gauranga Buildings,
BHAGALPUR.

Silk ties &
HANDKERCHIEFS

Feel Mysore Silk—feel how strong.....it is the best of all Indian silks.

Mysore Silk Handkerchiefs and ties are available in attractive designs to suit all tastes.

Mysore Silk Handkerchiefs and ties are guaranteed free from foreign admixture or artificial silk.

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, MYSORE.

Sole Agents:—The Mysore Products, 191, Princess St., Bombay.
Leading Stockists:—
(1) THE MYSORE SILK DEPOT, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
(2) THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD., Bori Bunder, BOMBAY.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

India's National Language

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—A 'national language' is an immediate necessity of our country. Hindustani is the only dialect understood and spoken throughout India. But the Hindustani in its present condition is crude and unsystematic, moreover it is different in different provinces. The best suggestion seems to be that the modern Urdu should make every possible effort to give up all that is Arabic in it and as much of Persian as is possible which must be substituted by Hindi and Sanskrit words. But this alone will not do. In order to make it an All-India language it should include something from Bengali, Gujarati and Madrasi also. In fact, the dialect current in Calcutta, Bombay and other commercial centres is the natural Hindustani. It is in these cities only where people from every part of the country have to deal with each other, where a Madrasi has to transact his business with a Bengali and a Parsi has to converse to a Punjabi. If this dialect is complied together in the form of a dictionary, shaped, and amended somewhat this will be the real language of India.

The more difficult question is the question of a common script in the whole country. Urdu and Hindi are the only rival candidates. So many arguments have been put forth by the supporters of each of these two languages, and I have got no patience to repeat them. Whether reasonable or unreasonable, good or bad, sound or unsound, one thing is certain about them all, they are all the result of communal spirit and prejudice. Communalism has so maddened us, so blinded us that truth can never come to our vision. Truth is covered by a coloured screen of communal bias and religious hatred, whatever we see is all coloured, whatever we do is all mischievous.

My contention is that neither Urdu nor Hindi script can be and should be adopted in India. Those who have toured through the country are well acquainted with the fact that differences subsisting between province to province in this country are as great as between any two different countries in the world. Punjab differs from Bengal to the same extent as England differs from France or Italy from Russia. India, in fact, consists of a number of cultural units well-organized and compact in themselves. Whatever the Muslims of Bengal may say or do due to the open anti-Moslem policy of the Hindus, they will ever remain Bengalis and their language "Bengali." The love for Tamil, Telugu can never go from the hearts of the Madrasis and of Marathi from the hearts of Marathas. Urdu and Hindi are traditional languages of Nrthern India, if you try to enforce either of these in the aforesaid provinces, they can never give preference to it above their own traditional ones. Provincial jealousies already exist and they will be more intensified, it is only a new and foreign script that can be common to all. So, all attempts to make Hindi or Urdu script universal in India are futile, rather mischievous and a national waste. It is no use making castles in the air that a day will come when all 370 million Indians will be writing in Urdu or Nagri script.

Then there is another fact which is undisputed. Even when our country attains complete independence and throws off the bondage of slavery, do you think we will follow the policy of 'splendid isolation? If Europe remains the present Europe, we can never discard it. Our struggle against the might of Europe and European civilization will be as great then as it is to-day. We will have to convert our country into Europe as the Turks did or evolve a system as high as the European, as has been done by Japan. To attain either of these ends, we will have to discard all that is hackneyed and outworn. These two leading nations of our Continent have come to the conclusion that their progress, national, economic and cultural depends in adopting Latin script; we will also have to arrive at the same decision. So why should we waste our energy and wealth for nothing in useless attempts to enforce Urdu or Hindi script throughout India and intensify the bitterness between Moslem and Hindu communities?

Moreover, we will have to keep one European language as compulsory in our schools and colleges (at least as long as all the sciences are not translated into our own language and for international purposes for ever), the task for our boys shall be easier. The local dialects and scripts shall remain for local purposes, while the all-India language will be Hindustani in Latin script.

It is my hope and request that the Congress will at once turn its attention to this great problem which is so important for the future of the Indian nation. Of course, the Congress is faced at present with much more difficult problems, yet it can exert its influence and there are so many eminent scholars in India, who can accomplish this end and sacrifice a little of their time for the welfare of their nation.

We should act upon the advice of 'The Statesman' (which has been tendered in quite a good spirit), compile a dictionary of the Hindustani in Latin characters and enforce it as the National Language of India.—Yours etc.,

M. RAZA ALI.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Landlords And Tenants

SULEMAN TARMAHOMED, writing from Lonavla points out the injustice of the procedure followed by some landlords who make out their monthly bills against their tenants according to the "Gujerati" calendar, which means one extra month every three years. The tenants have to pay one extra month's rent every three years. He pleads for uniformity in making bills according to the "English" calendar, thereby giving much-needed relief to thousands of poor workers and clerks who are victimised by their landlords. He points out the advantages derived from the uniformity of weights and measures according to the new Act, and wants a similar Act to curb the rapacity of landlords.

"Flying Ranee's" Halt

A PASSENGER requests the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities not to cancel the "Flying Ranee's" halt at Bilimora, as they propose to do from the 15th inst. If necessary the present halt may be shortened, but its complete cancellation would cause a good deal of inconvenience.

Bhopal 'Hindu Conference'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—More than one month has elapsed since the first appearance in your paper of reports regarding a meeting of the so-called Bhopal Hindus' Conference. These reports being garbled and untrue two Communiques were issued under the orders of His Highness Government to explain the exact nature of the Conference and the reasons which had led to the orders of the District Magistrate prohibiting its session.

It was therein pointed out that the posters announcing the meeting were couched in language calculated to spread feelings of communal discord and bring the Government into hatred and contempt. I may also point out to you that these posters were secretly printed and first published in Hoshangabad, in the adjoining British territory, long before they were distributed in Bhopal. It is, therefore, clear that the object of the conveners was to enlist in their ranks men from British territory and to stage the gathering as a Conference of the representatives of the Hindus of the Bhopal State, the bulk of whom have no sympathy with the coterie responsible for this movement.

Indeed, what has been so persistently referred to in a certain section of the Press as 'a situation", did not and does not exist in Bhopal, and the movement has no foundation in the genuine sentiment of the Hindu population, of whom almost all sections have issued notices repudiating the action of the few misguided men whose aim it evidently was to create unrest to be exploited for communal purposes

The organisers were aware of the weakness of their position; they had, indeed, told the District Magistrate that they would withdraw the objectionably worded notices of the meeting if they could, but that they were afraid that if they did so, their associates would think that they had been bribed by the Government to do so. They did not, therefore, agree to cancel these notices or convene another meeting on the basis of the fair opportunity given to them by the District Magistrate to call another meeting and formulate, in a dispassionate atmosphere, whatever grievances they felt they had under the present conditions.

It has also been alleged that new restrictions have been placed on the liberty of speech and public meeting. This, too, is entirely wrong for no new restrictions have been placed on the legitimate liberties of the people either on their right of free speech or association. Rules as old as the year 1915 require that public meetings should be held subject to a regular procedure—meetings of a religious nature in the case of the Hindus with the permission of the Head of the Hindu Ecclesiastical Department and in the case of the Mussalmans with that of the Muslim Ecclesiastical Department. For meetings of a non-religious nature the previous permission of the Government has always been necessary, in order, principally, to enable the Government to concert measures, if necessary, to maintain peace and order. The recent notification, of which so much capital is being made apparently with the object of vilifying the Government, merely delegates to the District Magistrates the power of granting the necessary permission for meetings of a non-religious nature and, as such, it creates a right of appeal to the Government which formerly did not exist,

Moreover, in the case of the so-called "Hindu Conference", with which I am dealing in this letter, the organisers had the legal right of appealing for revision against the order of the District Magistrate of which they did not avail themselves. Instead of taking advantage of this constitutional privilege the conveners of the meetings chose the cheaper method of trying to achieve martyrdom through disobeying the constituted authority.

Again, it is not correct that the local pleaders were prohibited from appearing in the Court on behalf of the accused or that they refused to do so.

Similarly, the allegation that no persons are permitted to visit the prisoners in the jail is altogether unfounded. All that is required is that visitors should follow the usual jail rules which are practically the same as those in force in British India.

The prisoners are treated as ordinary prisoners, for they are nothing else, nor do the State rules recognise any classification of prisoners.

These are the facts of the case which I am communicating to you in the interest of truth.—Yours. etc.,

BASHIR-UD-DIN KHAN,
Publicity Officer,
Government of Bhopal.
Bhopal, June 11.

LADY ERSKINE AND CRAIK LEAVE FOR ENGLAND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I am not going on any political mission to England", said Sir Henry Craik, Home Member to the Government of India when interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" today on board the ship ss. "Rawalpindi".

Sir Henry said that he was going on a holiday and would be coming back in October by air. He said that that Sir James Grigg the Finance Member would be coming back to India after the expiry of his leave and there was no truth in the rumour that he was not coming back at all.

When he denied that he was not going on any political mission the curious fact that three members of the Viceroy's Executive would be in England at the same time made Sir Henry smile and remark," Yes, Yes Sir James Grigg and Sir Mahomed Zafferulla Khan are there." But he denied that there would be anything political that could be attached to that "curious fact."

Lady Erskine For England

Lady Erskine, wife of the Governor of Madras, also sailed by S. S. "Rawalpindi." Lord Erskine came with her as far as Poona and will remain for a couple of days as the guest of Lord Brabourne.

Mr. T. Maloney, Secretary of the Bombay Millowner's Association, and Lady Abercrombie were the other prominent Bombay people who sailed by the Mail Boat.

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Officer-in-charge of the League of Nation's Branch in Bombay left for Geneva by the same Boat. He said that he was going there to in the League Secretariat and study the practical working of the different Sections of the League as also the working of the League Assembly.

Meher Baba's Admirers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Backett, Misses Katharine Davy, Croske and Delia De Seon, five members of a party of admirers of Mehar Baba who arrived in India a few months ago, left for England by the Mail Boat.

They are Meher Baba's disciples and came to India to live with the Meher Baba and understand the real thing behind his teachings, so that they could make it practical for the West to understand his teachings. Tney are going back to England to spread Meher Baba's teachings.

Sir Henry Birkmyre, a industrial magnate from Bengal also left by the same boat.

ELECTION RIVALRY ENDS IN MURDER

4 Suspects In Custody; Inquest On Estate-broker's death

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young estate broker was murdered in Bombay on April 22nd last, and the crime is alleged to be an offshot on the last election to the Provincial Assembly.

An inquest was held to-day by the Bombay Coroner's Jury on the body of a Muslim named Mahomed Ismail alias Mahomed Dilu (25), residing in Taher Manzil, Duncan Road. The deceased had canvassed votes for a candidate and came into conflict with the supporters of a rival.

The parties are said to be involved in several summons cases as a result of the clashes.

About 9 p.m. on April 22 last, Mahomed was stabbed on the road at Mutton Street. He died before reaching hospital.

Four persons have been arrested by the Dongri Police in this connection.

It appears there was keen rivalry between the two parties of Muslims residing in the locality adjoining Mutton Street, during the recent election. This rivalry, which was at first friendly, took an ugly turn when members of one of the parties assaulted those of the other. The latter retaliated. The assault, first from one side and then from the other continued and several complaints and counter-complaints were lodged.

On the night of April 22 the two parties again came to brief and in the fight that followed, Mahomed Ismail was fatally stabbed.

HAIR TO BE PROUD OF

Its hidden beauty revealed and enriched

The natural beauty of your hair needs but a little simple care to enhance it tenfold. It is for this that Atkinsons Hair Oil has been specially prepared—with the skill of long experience that goes to its blending, and the proud craftsmanship that chooses only the very purest ingredients. Let Atkinsons Hair Oil keep your hair young and beautiful—make your hair dark and lustrous and soft.

Atkinsons Hair Oil can be obtained in the following attractive perfumes:
CALIFORNIAN POPPY
PANDORA · JASMIN
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ATKINSONS
HAIR OIL

I-AK 18/1-50

HOW a sick man recovered
FULL STRENGTH IN ONE WEEK

visit to family doctor.

WIFE:- His digestion is weak and he has no strength left . . .

DOCTOR:- He needs chicken. Give him BRAND'S CHICKEN ESSENCE daily. I always recommend it in illness and convalescence.

PATIENT:- This Brand's Essence tastes delicious.

WIFE:- So it should! Each bottle contains the essence of a number of healthy chickens.

in the sick room.

a week later.

PATIENT:- I should never have recovered so quickly but for Brands.

WIFE:- You are more full of life than ever before! You must keep away further illness by taking a little Brand's Essence every day

BRAND'S
ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

(Untouched by hand—contains no preservatives)
Obtainable in bottles from your dealer,

AGENTS FOR INDIA & BURMA:—GRAHAMS TRADING CO., (INDIA) LTD.
whose nearest office will be pleased to send free on request,
a booklet giving the uses of Brand's Chicken Essence.

Branches: CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, RANGOON.

OVER 80% OF CALCUTTA DOCTORS RECOMMEND CHICKEN AS A RESTORATIVE

Inter-Imperial Rights Of Citizenship

No Changes To Be Made In Existing Law

Laws On Immigration, Deportation, & Diplomatic Action Should Be Settled After Previous Intimation

LONDON: June 12.

Some fruits of the labours of the Imperial Conference became available to-day in the shape of the Committee reports on certain constitutional and economic questions.

The reports have already been adopted by the principal delegates.

The Constitutional Committee, presided over by Mr. Ernest Lapointe, the Canadian Minister of Justice, investigated the matters of nationality raised by the Union and Australian Governments.

The report emphasises that it has been in no way suggested that any change be made in the existing position regarding common status based on British nationality, and the status of Aliens Act of the United Kingdom and the corresponding enactments of the other parts of the Commonwealth. This common status is described by the term "British subject."

The term does not mean, of course, "a subject of Great Britain" but is of long standing, denoting generally all subjects of His Majesty.

Attention is drawn to the fact that British subjects not only have a common status but also a particular connection with one or other of the members of the Commonwealth.

Question Of Immigration

It is pointed out that in the absence of rules for determining the part of the Commonwealth with which any particular person has connection, practical difficulties arise, or might arise, regarding such matters as immigration, deportation, diplomatic action.

Conclusion were reached that each member of the Commonwealth would normally include as members of its community (a) persons born in, or become British subjects by naturalisation or as the result of annexation of the territory of which they are resident and (b) British subjects from other parts of the Commonwealth who have identified themselves with the community to which they have come.

It is for each member to prescribe the conditions under which any British subject coming from another part of the Commonwealth be considered so to have identified himself with the new community.

The member from which the migrant came might wish to declare an interest in the conditions under which a migrant becomes a member of the new community. It is desirable to avoid laws and rules as regards acquisition and loss of such membership which might lead to overlapping.

It is recommended that any member contemplating passing a law on membership of its community should submit its proposals to other members of the Commonwealth so as to enable them to offer observations thereon if they feel so inclined. The object of this consultation will be to ensure agreement that other members thereafter will not raise objections to the consequences following the proposed action.

In the event of a member desiring to pass or amend legislation dealing with nationality or citizenship, it might be faced with the problem of how to deal with those British Subjects not born in, but momentarily residing in its territory.

One solution to this problem will be to provide for the inclusion of all such persons coupled with the right of those not wishing to become nationals or citizens to opt out.

If our recommendation as regards consultation, be adopted by the plenary conference, each member will have opportunity of commenting on the actual proposals as far as might affect the members of its community.

Bombay In Midst Of Monsoon

Two Inches Of Rain On Saturday Night: Welcome Change In Temperature

"Bombay is right in the midst of the Monsoon!"

Heralded by two thunderstorms, the Monsoon rains on Saturday, in the early hours of the morning and at 8 p.m., brought great relief to the thousands of citizens anxiously waiting since the beginning of the month for a welcome change in the temperature.

By Sunday, it became definitely known to the meteorologists that Bombay was in the thick of the Monsoon. The direction of the wind has changed and the Monsoon currents have strengthened, indicating thereby that this year there has been no departure from the normal as far as the on-set of the Monsoon goes.

2 INS. IN ONE NIGHT.

The thunder and down-pour were much more severe on Saturday night and the Colaba Observatory recorded nearly 2 inches of rain.

During the day the maximum temperature was nearly 3 degrees above normal, but the minimum temperature recorded was nearly 5 degrees below normal

Following are the observatory recordings;

Rainfall during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., on Sunday, was 1.91 inches.

Maximum temperature for the same period was 91 degrees, 2.7 degrees above normal and the minimum temperature during the same period was 73.4 degrees, 4.8 degrees below normal.

HEAVY RAINS IN POONA

Trains From Bombay Delayed

POONA: June 12.

Trains from Bombay were much delayed to-night due, it is reported, to the snipping of the electric overhead wires near Chinchwad.

The Madras Express was two and a half hours late.

Heavy rains fell here to-night flooding the low-lying parts of the City.—A. P.

Sequel To Incessant Downpour Overnight

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Incessant downpour overnight and early this morning in the Ghat area it is reported caused boulders of rock to come down pattering on the Railway lines near Khandalla.

All the passenger up-trains and the Madras Express were therefore delayed by about an hour. The down trains on the track were also held up.

Towards noon although the boulders were stated to have been removed and the line was announced to be clear, it is expected that normal service on the line would not be restored before 4 p.m.

Two Railway Accidents

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The advent of the monsoon was signallised by two accidents last night on the North East line and the Bombay-Madras line, on the G.I.P. Railway. As a result of these accidents, there was temporary dislocation of traffic.

Both the lines were cleared by noon to-day, and normal traffic has been resumed.

On the North-East line, a signal post was uprooted by a strong gale at Adagaon and the Up and Down trains were held up.

The Allahabad Express which was due in Bombay at 3-15 p.m., on Saturday, arrived in the city about 4 a.m. to-day.

Other trains similarly delayed were the Peshawar Express, the Calcutta Mail (via Cheokki) and the Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur), which arrived at the Victoria Terminus, nearly two hours late.

At tunnel No. 23 on the Bombay-Madras line, between Thakurwadi and Battery Hill Cabin, a boulder came down owing to heavy rain snapping the overhead traction wire on the up-line.

The Poona Express, the Madras Express and the Madras Mail were delayed by about two hours.

Both the lines were cleared and traffic was resumed by noon to-day.

MONSOON ACTIVE ON WEST COAST

POONA, June 13.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has been active on West coast up to Bombay and local thunderstorms have occurred over the rest of the Peninsula in Central Provinces. The Bay Monsoon has been active generally over Burma, Assam, Bengal Chota Nagpur and Orissa and a few dust or thunderstorms are reported from Bihar and United provinces. Isolated dust or thunderstorms have also occurred in the region from Kashmir to Gujarat. Temperatures were appreciably above the normal in the Central parts of the country.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dinajpur 4, Jalpaiguri Karwar and Marmagao 3 Bombay Mangalore and Jagalpur 2 Sandheade, Chaibasa Khandala and Calicut 1½ Darjeeling Berhampore Naya Dumka, Chandbali, Ahmednagar, Mahableshwar and Cochin 1, Dhubri Jessore and Poona three-quarters and Gorakpur a half.

Forecast:—The Arabian Sea Monsoon will continue to be active in Malabar, Kanara, Konkan and local thundershowers are likely over the rest of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces. The Bay Monsoon is likely to be active in Burma, North-East India and thundershowers are likely to occur locally in United Provinces. A few dust or thunderstorms over North-West India are also likely.—A.P.

New Arts College In Ahmedabad

STARTS WITH HIGH AIMS

(From A Special Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD: June 10.

Residents of Ahmedabad have long been feeling the need for a new Arts College, as a number of Gujarat and Ahmedabad students, unable to get admission in Gujarat College have had to travel long distances and live far away from their homes in order to get collegiate education. The Ahmedabad Education Society, formed in 1935 for the purpose of promoting higher education in Gujarat, set itself to tackle this problem and was anxious to start a new Arts College in Ahmedabad. But the claims of commercial education came first and the Society started a College of Commerce last year. That college has now successfully passed through its first year of existence and with a total of 95 students on its roll, it will soon become an entirely self-supporting institution, to which all persons in quest of commercial education in this part of the country will soon repair. Having thus successfully launched the Commerce College in June of 1936, the Society commenced collecting funds for opening a new Arts College. In the meanwhile Sheth Chimanbhai, Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Sheth Narotambhai Lalbhai generously came forward with a magnificent donation of Rs. 2 lakhs in aid of this scheme, thus making it possible for the new college to commence work from the beginning of this academic year. All thanks are due to the Lalbhai brothers for this princely gift; and it is in the fitness of things that this college is named after their father, Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai.

THE STAFF.

This college has one of the best-equipped staff in the Presidency; and its professors, though young, are men of high intellectual attainments and most of them are in addition possessed of considerable teaching experience. The Society has secured a well-known Indian economist, Dr. Vijayendra K. R. V. Rao, M.A., Ph.D., (Cantab) to work as Principal; and it is certain that this new college will not only be an efficient institution for training its students for the various University examinations, but will also inculcate that spirit of inquiry and service which is the real hall mark of University education.

Courses of instruction are offered in both Honours and Pass subjects; and this college is one of the very few ones in the Presidency which has been permitted to start as a first-grade College right from its inception. It is well-endowed with funds and is consequently in a position to have a well-equipped library and reading room. Ten scholarships are offered at the college, in addition to a number of freeships and concessions regarding fees; and it is hoped to increase this number within a very short period of time.

The college has as its object the development of the personalities of its students to their varied heights; and extra-class room activities will have a very important place in the college's scheme of work. The physical development of the students is a matter of primary importance and the college has on its staff a well-qualified diploma-holder in physical culture who will look after this side of the students' activities; and it is hoped that a student of the S.L.D. Arts College will soon be known as much for his physical fitness as for his intellectual training. As regards the academic side, well-planned attempts will be made to provoke and encourage original thinking on the part of students by departmental associations, study circles, seminars etc., in the various subjects. In the Honours classes, a special attention will be paid to the individual needs of each student. The parliamentary side of educational equipment will not be forgotten either; and a Union Society on the lines of Oxford and Cambridge will soon become an integral part of student activity in Ahmedabad. The college authorities are also conscious of the need for establishing and maintaining contact between the college and the general public of Ahmedabad, so that in time the institution will evoke civic pride and patronage. With this view, arrangements will be made for extra-mural activities and lectures and talks on matters of general and current interest will be arranged for the benefit of the general public. Finally the experience and wisdom of Dr. Anandshankar Dhruva, lately Pro-Vice Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, will be available to the College, in his capacity as Honorary Rector and President of the Ahmedabad Education Society. Altogether the Society is starting this college with high ideals and is confident that the S.L.D. Arts College will soon become one of the best educational institutions in India and one to which admission will become a coveted distinction for the college-going student.

ROSES, MORE ROSES, STILL MORE ROSES

Seventeen New Varieties Developed

PATNA, June 10.

Mr. Bhattacharji an enterprising Indian florist, has been experimenting for the last ten years with production of new varieties of roses. It is now announced that his efforts have been crowned with success and that he has been able to produce as many as seventeen new varieties of which four have been tried and tested sufficiently to be put into market next season. Two of these varieties have been named after the Governor of Bihar, Sir Maurice Hallet and Lady Hallet and the other two have been named Sri Ramakrishna and Sri Vivekananda.

It may be mentioned that until now India, one of the mother countries of the rose, has been growing in her gardens roses raised in foreign countries by the difficult process of hybridisation.—United Press.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST 20 CONGRESSMEN

Punjab P. C. C. Criticises Forward Policy In Frontier

LAHORE, June 12.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee meeting, 'in camera,' this evening is reported to have decided in favour of disciplinary action against about 20 Congressmen of the Province, as recommended by the Disciplinary Committee appointed after the Punjab Assembly elections. The names of those members will be announced shortly.

The Committee also considered the situation arising from the withdrawal of Mian Abdul Aziz, a Congress candidate, from the Central Assembly bye-election, without the permission of the Congress. It was decided not to hold an inquiry into this as the Working Committee took full responsibility for the incident.

"FORWARD POLICY" CRITICISED

The Committee condemned the forward policy in the Frontier and the kidnapping of Hindu and Muslim men and women, as also the alleged removal of a national flag from the Khaddar Bhandar at Simla, by two Europeans, and appealed for universal condemnation of these throughout the country.—A.P.

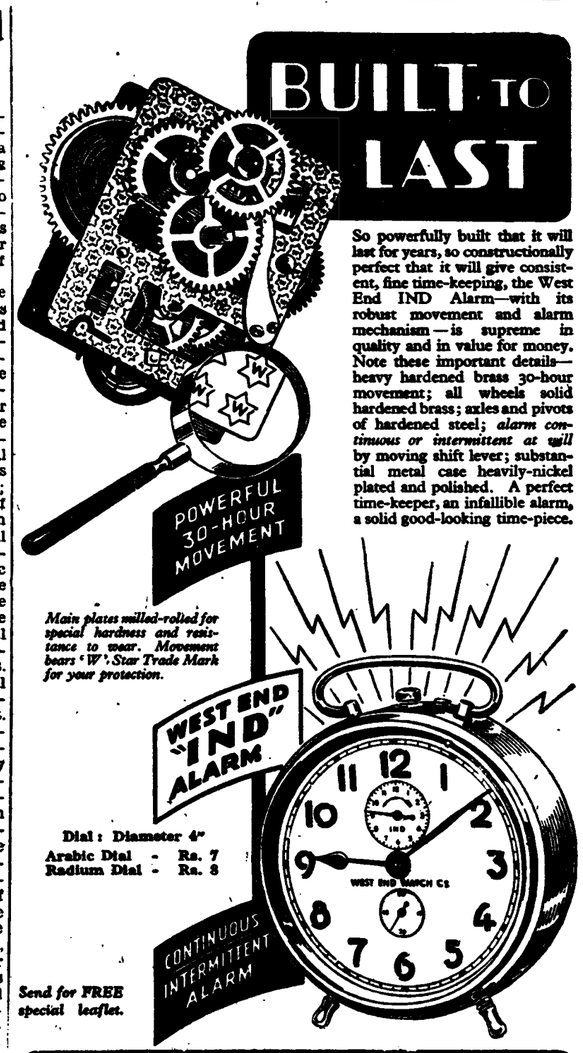
Bihar Governor Visits Anglo-Indian Colony

RANCHI, June 12.

His Excellency the Governor left early this morning on a visit to McCluskiegunge, the Anglo-Indian Settlement Colony 40 miles from Ranchi.

A few miles from McCluskiegunge, His Excellency and staff were joined by Mr. Yunus, the Premier, Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways and the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and other officials.

His Excellency and party were received at McCluskiegunge by Sir Henry Gidney on behalf of the Settlers.—A. P.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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 6, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 4, 1305
Parsi: Deh 12, 1306.
Hightide: 3-42, 16-12
Lowtide: 9-27, 22-52.
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
Bombay University Senate 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

MANEKBAI RUTTONSY MULJI—Mrs. Manekbai, the widow of the late Mr. Ruttonsy Mulji, and the mother of Mr. Govindji Ruttonsy of Messrs. Ruttonsy Ernst & Co., died on Sunday (the 13th June) at Borivli.

The Uthamna ceremony will be performed at 3 p.m. (B.T.) on Tuesday (the 15th instant) at 97, Bazargate, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the restriction imposed on the booking of insured articles for Mirali, Miranshah, Dosali, Razmak and Razmak Lower Camp post offices in North Waziristan has been withdrawn.

BOY SCOUT'S ASSOCIATION.

A talk on "Bombay Harbour" will be given by Mr. A. Hale-White, Engineer, Bombay Port Trust to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. at the Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut, Esplanade Maidan. Non-Scouts, scouters and scouts—all are cordially invited.

"NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN" EXPOSITION

The second lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol II) will be commenced by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cawasji Patel St., Fort, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA. LECTURE.

The second lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be commenced by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cawasji Patel St., Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Windbag the Sailor" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"May Time" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
CAPITOL—"And Sudden Death" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Elephant Boy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5 and 7-15 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jawani-ki-Hawa" Daily at 3-30 and 6 p.m.
WEST-END—"Insaf" Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha" Daily at 5-15 and 7-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Struggle" Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kulvadhu" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

The Hon. Secretary of the Fort Arya Samaj writes:—

The tenth Anniversary Celebrations of the above Samaj will be held on 19th and 20th June, 1937, at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall (Dr. Kurtkoti) Shri Shankaracharya will preside.

On Saturday the 19th instant at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) a procession will start with music and band from the Samaj Mandir, 249, Frere Road and pass through different streets in Fort area.

On Sunday the 20th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Shri Shankaracharya. (Dr. Kurtkoti) the Anniversary Celebration will take place. Many Saniasis and pandits will speak on the occasion on religious, social and spiritual matters. Prof. N. Sheshappa from South Kanara, a well-known sandow and his pupils will give their performance in Physical feats.

Many distinguished persons are expected to arrive in Bombay from various parts of India.

BACHOOALI FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients that attended the Hospital during the month of April and May were 4876, 4733; out of which the new patients number were 1164, 1199 respectively.

According to the age and sex. Adults 1005 and 1067 respectively and children 150 and 132.

Males 638 and 705; Females 367 and 362; Boys 96 and 80; Girls 63 and 52 only.

In the Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. The total number of patients that attended the Hospital were 683 and 714, out of which the new patients number were 202 and 231 only.

ONE KILLED, THREE INJURED IN CAR SMASH

KARACHI, June 13.

One occupant was killed and three others, including a lady, were injured and taken to hospital in a serious collision, this afternoon, between two cars on Elphinstone Street, a European business centre. The cars were proceeding in opposite directions, and the impact was so heavy that Mr. Bartlett, a railway official, was killed and two other railway officials Dr. A. B. Osborne and Mr. H. C. Bennett, and a lady were severely injured. The cars were completely wrecked. The cantonment police are investigating.—A. P.

ARRESTED

In the Karachi car smash the occupant of the other car, a European, has been arrested.

Mr. Bartley was recently transferred to Karachi from Lahore. Mrs. Bartley is still at Lahore. Mr. Bartley's dead body has been sent to Lahore by the Lahore Mail.—United Press.

POONA'S CIVIC AFFAIRS

Citizens' Conference Demands Enquiry

POONA, June 13.

The 1st session of the Poona Citizens' Conference was held today under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar.

In his presidential address Mr. Bhopatkar compared democracy with the pyramid and characterised local self-government as its broad base. He disliked the idea of suspending the Poona Citizens' Society as it would amount to the confession of their incapacity.

Twenty resolutions were unanimously passed at the conference. One of them recommended the appointment of a Citizens' Enquiry Committee to investigate into the affairs of the local municipality.—United Press.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 00	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
"The Flying Ranee"	9 47	
"The Flying Ranee" daily On Saturdays		18 5
		15 10

NATIONAL FLAG MUST DOMINATE THE SCENE

Socialist Party Secretary's Statement

BOMBAY, June 12.

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, in the course of a circular to the Provincial parties says:—

"Incidents which have taken place recently in certain provinces, particularly on 1st April last, have raised the question of the manner of use of the National flag and the Red flag at meetings and in processions.

In order that incidents such as marred the demonstrations on 1st April in certain places may not recur, it has been suggested that the position of the Congress Socialist party may be made clear on the point. Our party, of course, respects both the National flag and the Red flag equally. The National tricolour represents the unity of the Indian nation and its will to be free. For it, thousands of our countrymen have braved prison and faced lathis and even bullets. The Red flag on the other hand has been for generations the flag of Socialist Parties and other working class organisations throughout the world, their rallying point in times of struggle and the symbol of solidarity of the workers of the world.

NOT CONFLICTING.

To-day in India, the struggle of the Indian people for national freedom and that of the workers for emancipation from exploitation are complementary and strengthen each other and it is absurd to put the symbol of one against that of the other.

The Congress Socialist Party was the first to see this and in 1934, long before the Peoples' Front in France brought the French Tricolour and the Red flag together, our Party flew the National and Red flags from its platform.

The practice of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has always been, at Party Conferences and functions, to fly the two flags side by side, without making any discrimination between the two. To avoid any misunderstandings, I would suggest to all Provincial Parties to follow scrupulously this practice.

PRESIDENT'S CIRCULAR.

As regards Congress demonstrations the President of the Congress has already issued a circular to Provincial Congress Committees in the course of which he writes:—

"If workers' organisations join a Congress procession or a Congress meeting, it is open to them to have their own flag or banners. But any such flag must not dominate the scene or seek equality at such functions with the National flag. At all Congress functions it is the National flag that must dominate the scene."

I hope you and Your Executive will impress upon all members of Your Provincial Party the desirability of bearing these instructions of the Congress President in mind. We must certainly assert our right as a Socialist Party to take the Red flag with us in Congress processions and meetings and cannot agree to any ban on its use, but we should at the same time guard against creating prejudice against it by attempts to make it dominate the scene. Such acts are a poor service to the Red flag itself and cause conflicts which will do as much harm to the Socialist as to the National cause by making united action more difficult."—A.P.

POLICE OFFICERS PUNISHED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Severe punishment has been meted out to three City Police officers as a result of an inquiry held into a fracas which occurred outside Green's Hotel some time ago, in which the officers concerned were implicated.

The matter was entirely a Police affair and resulted from a dispute among the officers themselves concerning a lady.

Deputy Inspector Gravestone attached to the Byculla Police Station has been reduced to the rank of a Police Sergeant for six months.

Sergeant De Burg of the Princess Street Police Station has been fined Rs. 120.

Sergeant Claude Hunt has been dismissed from the Police Force as from June 11.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Police took a very serious view of the incident reported to him and with a view to prevent a recurrence of such happenings in public places an inquiry was ordered and the offenders were severely dealt with, as stated above

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

The eighth Annual General Meeting of the members of the Swastik League will be held on Sunday the 27th June at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the V. M. Swastik Mandir.

Harwood Soccer League

CHESHIRES AND BOMBAY CITY IN STRONG POSITION

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The following are the tables, showing the position of the teams in the first division of the Harwood League Football upto and including Saturday, June 12:—

TEAMS	P	W	D	L	G F.A.	Points
Cheshires	4	4	0	0	11.0	8
Bombay City	4	4	0	0	3.2	8
R. A. Colaba	4	2	0	2	7.9	4
3rd Field Brigade R. A.	4	1	1	2	3.6	3
Bombay Gymkhana	3	1	1	1	5.4	3
Bombay United	4	0	0	4	4.14	0
Transit Section	3	0	0	3	0.8	0

GRANTH MANDALI'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Presents To Authors And Poets

Shawls and medals were presented to authors and poets who have rendered distinguished services to the cause of Marathi language and literature, at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, by the Granth Sampadak and Granth Prakashak Mandali at the Mandali's forty first year's and third triennial function on Saturday evening. The Raja Saheb of Aundh presided. Many distinguished guests were present.

In his welcome speech, Shrimat Sardar Madhavrao Kibe of Indore, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Mandali, explained the scope and purpose for which the Mandali was founded in Baroda, in 1896, by Mr. D. S. Yande, under the direction of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda. Shrimati Sampatrao Gaekwar was its first president. The Mandali had published more than 400 works in Marathi all of a useful and educative type.

Mr. S. M. Varde said that Mr. N. C. Kelkar was the chief guest of the evening, who, on the eve of his retirement from public life and the Vice-chairmanship of the Mandali, was to be offered a shawl, and volume 8 of the Mahabharatha was to be dedicated to him. Mr. Kelkar by his varied writings on politics, poetry humour etc., had won the first place among Marathi writers.

The Raja Saheb of Aundh, in his presidential address, summed up the various problems that faced the Marathi public, and stated that the periodical publications by the Mandali rendered them a great relief.

He expressed his great admiration for "Dnyan-Mandir," the Marathi Monthly, conducted by Mandali, which, in his opinion, was the cheapest and best monthly published in Marathi.

KELKAR HONOURED

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the ex-Editor of "Kesari" was the principal author to be honoured. He was presented with a richly embroidered shawl, and the VIII volume of the Mahabaharat was dedicated to him, with due ceremony. The publication of the Mahabharat on an exhaustive scale, in 25 volumes, was, at the moment, occupying the activities of the Mandali, and the eighth volume of the series was formally published at the function. Shawls were also presented to Mr. P. V. Kane, M.A., LL.M., V. K. Bhave, Assistant Editor of the "Kesari" D. S. Vaidya, M. L. Khambete, Dr. S. N. Sharangpani of Indore, Prof. M. T. Patwardhan of Kolhapur (poet) B. R. Tambe, (Darnar poet of Gwalior) and poet Anandrao Tekade of Nagpur.

With thanks to the chair, the happy function came to a close.

CITY ELECTION ECHO

Jury Recommends Suspect For Prosecution For Murder

The death was caused by homicidal stab-wound in the back involving the right lung was the verdict returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury on Saturday, at the inquest held on Mahomed Ismail alias Mohammed Tilu (25), who was found stabbed at Chor Bazar on April 22 last.

The jury added a rider stating that, on the evidence they hold that the fatal wound was inflicted by means of a knife by suspect No. I. Karim Mahommed, with murderous intent, and that therefore, he ought to be prosecuted for murder, under section 302 I.P. Code. They also hold that the murder of the deceased was committed through the instigation of suspect No. 4 (Abib Warasatli), and, therefore he ought to be prosecuted as an accessory under sec. 302 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

It was stated that, the deceased was murdered in Bombay on April 22 last, and the crime is alleged to be an off-shoot of the last election to the provincial Assembly. The deceased had canvassed votes for candidate and came into conflict with the supporters of a rival.

Cricket

ONE-DAY FIXTURE

Bombay North H. G. Beat Hindu Gymkhana 'A'

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In a one-day cricket fixture on Sunday, the Bombay North Hindu Gymkhana defeated the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'A' by 76 runs at the former's ground at Maunga.

Batting first the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana were dismissed for a small total of 93 runs. The only three batsmen that reached double figures were Lotwala, Jobanputra and Chandarana with 28, 20 and 16 to their credit.

V. Gupte, the Bombay North Gymkhana's bowler, met with great success with the ball, capturing 3 wickets for 2 runs only.

The Bombay North Gymkhana replied with a total of 169 runs, to come out winners by 76 runs.

V. Gupte, who distinguished himself in bowling, also batted well by contributing a useful 57 which included four boundaries.

C. Chandarana, Hindu Gymkhana's skipper, returned a good analysis by capturing 8 wickets for 53 runs, his analysis being 12.4 overs, 0 maiden, 53 runs and 8 wickets.

THE SCORES:

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA

P. Dholakia, l.b.w., b Dixit	0
M. Kopikar, c and b Gulekar	4
P. Tembulkar, b Gulekar	0
U. Merchant, l.b.w., b Dixit	7
K. Lotwala, run out	28
C. Chandarana, b Jog	16
K. Jobanputra, run out	20
Raiker, c and b Gupte	4
M. Mehta, l.b.w., b Gupte	3
U. Chandarana, l.b.w., b Gupte	0
B. Shah, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	93

BOMBAY NORTH HINDU GYM.

V. Gupte, b Chandarana	57
M. Manohar, b U. Merchant	3
P. Thakur, b Kopikar	30
L. Kenny, l.b.w., b C. Chandarana	13
L. Shivdasani, b C. Chandarana	3
B. Jog, l.b.w., b C. Chandarana	1
Tamhane, b C. Chandarana	0
Ghokle, l.b.w., b C. Chandarana	0
Maniam, l.b.w., b C. Chandarana	11
Golekar, b C. Chandarana	12
Dixit, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	169

Candidates For Colaba Muslim Seat

Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim A. Jitekar's application for the by-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Kolaba District Muslim (Rural) constituency, has been rejected. The four remaining candidates, are:—Mr. Mohsin Bhaiji (Independent); Mr. Mohamad Amin Jitekar (Muslim League); Mr. Ahamad Gulam Nabi Naje; and Alisahib Mahamad Jafar Arunker.

Police Officer And Constable Stabbed

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Vigorous search for clasp knives continues in the City and two arrests have been made by the Dongri and the Pydhownie police in this connection this morning.

The search for a clasp knife at the junction of Bhendy Bazaar and Sandhurst Road ulminated in a fight between a book seller and a police constable, the latter sustaining a stab wound on the shoulder. Sergeant Devlin of the Dongri police who came to the rescue of the constable, is also alleged to have received a stab wound.

The alleged assailant was however overpowered by Deputy Inspector Wilkinson and Inspector Paul and the knife was seized. The book seller, the Police Constable and the Sergeant were immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

The book seller was taken into police custody.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1937

IMPOSSIBLE

In his speech at the Oxford University Conservative Association Lord Zetland betrayed what seems to be the real motive of the British Government in refusing to give the Congress the assurance demanded by it. He said that as far as he knew the declaration made in the name of the Congress at Faizpur that their purpose in sending Congressmen to the new Legislatures would be "not to co-operate in any way with the Act, but to combat it and seek to end it" had never been withdrawn Yet, he added, "by way of contrast the Congress had been invited in every Province in which they were in a majority in the Legislatures to form Ministries and had been assured by the Governors of their most cordial co-operation and that offer and co-operation were still at the disposal of those willing to accept office under the Act with a desire not to wreck the constitution, but obtain the best from it." There is more resemblance than contrast between Congress non-co-operation and Government's yearning for co-operation—calling upon Congress to form ministries being only a virtue of necessity. Each party is striving to safeguard its own interests. However, the main point in the Oxford speech is about the general policy of the Congress in the legislatures and to that all-important issue we shall now turn.

An Affront

Lord Zetland clearly enough suggests that Government cannot possibly give any assurance to the Congress so long as it does not rescind its resolution to combat the Constitution and to seek to end it. The audacity of the suggestion will be better understood if one briefly reviews the circumstances prompting it. Lord Zetland knew of Congress policy well enough when he made his first speech in the Lords objecting that to give the assurance demanded by the Congress in terms of the Delhi resolution was unconstitutional. Gandhiji then suggested arbitration on this constitutional issue. Government objected to the suggestion. Gandhiji and later the Working Committee so interpreted the Delhi resolution that the Governors were no longer required to surrender their special powers but were allowed to use them, dismissing the Ministers at the same time. Government and their supporters then argued that the method of dismissing Ministers was obsolete. Thereupon Gandhiji, going, in his own words, as far as the self-esteem of Congress could permit, made his final concession, cautiously adding that he was speaking for himself. He also added some words about his anxiety for office-acceptance on agreed terms. Lord Zetland has, perhaps naturally, misunderstood the whole series of concessions as signs of weakness and surrender and has now the temerity to call upon the Congress to abandon its policy of non-co-operation in the legislatures before expecting any assurance from the Governors. The suggestion is an affront to the Congress and also to Gandhiji. It must be flung back with a determination to intensify non-co-operation as much and as fast as circumstances permit or require.

No Compromise

Meanwhile, let the British Government know Gandhiji's whole mind in this matter. Let them not fix their attention only on his admitted anxiety that Congress should accept office and his willingness to die in an attempt to prevent oppression provoking hatred. Gandhiji, to whom the honour of the Congress and the country is more than his life, is anxious that Congress should utilise the office, but on its own terms and as a part of the policy to end the Constitution itself. In a recent press interview he expected the Ministers so to "consolidate their position that they can, even acting within the Constitution, compel the repeal of the Act and hasten the day of the meeting of a Constituent Assembly whose Act will be accepted by the British people, unless they want to govern India by the naked sword." After the presumptious manner in which the British Government have all along dealt with the Congress, no responsible Congress leader would permit the slighest compromise with the demand as formulated by Gandhiji and the Working Committee. As for abandoning the general policy of non-co-operation in and outside the legislatures, it is impossible; it is now beyond the stage of discussion. It is a solemn moral obligation from which India cannot be free till she achieves complete independence.

Fall Of Bilbao

The rebels concentrated all their foreign and mercenary might and resources on their fierce attacks on Bilbao. But inspite of heroic resistance, it would have been too much to hope that the Basques would repel the foreign mercenaries supported by foreign aircraft. They had very little equipment, so little indeed that the Fascist-Nazi planes which indulged in particularly ruthless attacks practically enjoyed field-days, bombing as, when and what they pleased. The contrast between the resources of the rebels and the Basques brings into prominent relief the criminal betrayal of Spain by the Powers when they cynically placed an embargo on the International rights of a lawfully constituted Government.

But that is ancient history. Only the other day, on the eve of the first bombing of Bilbao, Franco threatened that he would treat Bilbao as he had treated Guernica. Could anything be more complacently brutal? It was the challenge of naked unshamed brutality to humanity. The "Democratic" Powers of Europe did not utter even a whisper of protest. And Bilbao has been bombed, according to a report, into surrender. It is too early to say how the fall of Bilbao will react on the situation. But one thing is certain. Democratic statesmen of Europe will not feel ashamed of themselves.

A Significant Reception

Chittagong occupies a very important place in the contemporary history of India. It also constitutes a significant pointer. And in a double sense. It is well-known that for the last several years, Chittagong has been the particular target of all measures which the combined imagination of Bengal's bureaucracy and Sir John Anderson could possibly conceive. The answer to those measures was given conclusively at the last elections to the Provincial Assemblies.

The other day the people gave another reply, not only to the Government but also to so-called Muslim "leaders" in the reception accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Chittagong is a predominantly Muslim town in a major Muslim province. It is, therefore, noteworthy, that the President was received by prominent Muslim leaders and was presented with addresses by the Municipality the Krishat-Proja Samiti, the Muslims Majlis and the Muslim Students' Federation. The meaning is obvious: inspite of desperate and even crooked propaganda by self-seekers the general body of Mussalmans is responding to the call of the Congress. This is at it should be. For the Congress stands for the Nation and for India's freedom. Its call is the call of Nationalism and patriotism. And the heart of Muslims, inspite of their misleaders, is sound.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Weekly Survey

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

The gold scare is dying a natural death. Much to the relief of all in the realm of international finance, President Roosevelt emphatically denied again the supposed intentions of the U. S. Treasury to reduce the dollar price of gold. Sir John Simon, the new Chancellor of Exchequer, announced the other day in the House of Commons, that the British monetary policy remained as laid down by his predecessor in his statement at the World Economic Conference of 1933, and last September's Tripartite declaration. He further stated that the Tripartite agreement had been working to the full satisfaction of the three Governments concerned, and no modification was being considered.

Allaying Fears

As if to dispel further fears regarding the future of gold, the British Treasury authorities absorbed about £11,874,000 worth of gold during the week ended June 5, 1937. General Smuts also declared the other day that the position of gold is as sound as ever, and that its price will remain unaffected. He further asserts that the gold position is not in the least in danger. These statements are more than enough to allay the fears regarding gold, at least temporarily. But the doleful Jeremiahs are still sceptical about the situation, and feel that a decline in the price of gold is more than inevitable. Prof. Gustev Cassel, the Swedish economist, who believed in 1930 that the shortage of gold was responsible for the economic blizzard, is again advocating to-day the reduction in the price of gold to about sh. 112-1/2, in order to prevent inflation. Theoritical economists have created imaginary fears in the minds of many regarding the position of gold. Nothing more than the above reassuring statements of responsible officials, is required to bury the present gold scare deep into the earth.

Dull and Hesitant Markets.

It is somewhat difficult to explain why the markets all the world over are still in a nervous state despite the denial of all rumours regarding changes in the gold price. Wall Street wore a dull and a listless appearance, on account of the continued Labour troubles in industries like Iron, Steel and Oil. The withdrawal of the National Defence contribution by Mr. Neville Chamberlain has given a certain amount of satisfaction to the financial circles in London, but the proposal to substitute another tax in its place so yield the same amount, is, of course, the serious obstacle in the way of an improvement of industrials in the London Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchanges in India also remained dull and disappointing with the exception of narrow movements of some active scrips. The base metals as well as commodities are evincing a continuous sagging tendency. Cotton in particular suffered a sharp fall of more than 70 cents in New York, and about Rs. 12 in Bombay, following the rumours that the Farm Bill may not be passed during the current session of U. S. Congress, and that Mr. Wallace has expressed the view that the 10-cents price for cotton was high enough for this season. The market however, rallied a little after the denial by Mr. Wallace that he ever said that ten cents was high enough for cotton. The behaviour of the other markets also is not very encouraging. The base metals were also a little lower at £55-10, Lead £23, Spelter £21-10 and Tin £250, and all the shares directly connected with them are again tending to lower levels. The present hesitant tendency in all the markets is mainly attributable to the fact that the operators are lacking in both courage and capacity to lend their support in view of the heavy losses they have sustained in the recent financial crisis. Each financial centre is trying to shift the blame to another centre, but all are responsible for the crisis. The markets might take a pretty long time to register any satisfactory progress, but any material decline from the present levels is hardly possible.

The Franc Again!

After a comparatively short period of quiescence the French franc has become the cynosure of all eyes in the realm of high finance. The French Government are reported to have been confronted again with serious finan-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4.)

Our London Letter

From Our Own Correspondent.

Government Surrender To Big Business

LONDON June 5.
(By Air Mail).

The action of the Prime Minister and the new Chancellor of the Exchequer in dropping the N.D.C. at the behest of Big Business, when all the circumstances are taken into account, is an event which is probably without parallel or precedent in the political or financial history of any country. It merely confirmed the suspicions and fears entertained by a large number of people in this country that the new Government will not have an easy task for two powerful groups, the City and the Old Conservative Guard, will continue to be definitely against its policy. The withdrawal of N.D.C. proves once again that the City is a very real might which does not like to be challenged and it cannot forgive Mr. Chamberlain, an old industrialist, for sponsoring the tax, thus trying to deprive the British industry of their profits for the armament boom. At the same time, the Old Conservative Guard thinks that the moment has come to abolish the fetter laid on Conservatism by maintaining the fiction of a National Government.

Hand-Writing On The Wall

The new Prime Minister has started his reign with a spot of bother. Having made a big gift to the capitalists early in the week, in the shape of concessions on the new Profits Tax, it now turns out that Big Business demanded still further concessions. The unofficial Conservative Finance Committee met in a secret session and when Sir John Simon took over the baby and introduced the Second Reading of the Finance Bill the Tory hordes demanded the dropping of the tax or, its amendment in some such way as to make it completely meaningless. They succeeded as the Prime Minister made a retreat. But the problem of finding the requisite money still remains. The Government will be bound to devise some other means to make the profiteers disgorge some proportion of their swollen profits. Obviously, the ten by-elections, which are pending in the country, will now be fought on the issue of the ignominious retreat and surrender of the Government before Big Business and the financiers of the City. The Conservative Old Guard, which is against the present Government, because it includes Liberals and Labourites, now assert that the Government is bound to lose a number of seats in the forthcoming by-elections. That, in its opinion, should be the hand-writing on the wall for the Government, which must make a General Election a practical certainty at no distant date. "When a Government cannot carry its financial proposals it is time for it to go, or to appeal to the country," runs the Old Guard's argument.

A Constitutional Point

The joy of the Government's supporters at the dropping of the N.D.C. is almost unbounded. When the Prime Minister sat down after announcing the withdrawal of the tax, he received cheers for several minutes from the Conservatives whom he had kept on the rack for three-quarters of an hour. Whether the joy will be as great when the new and simpler tax on profits is introduced we shall soon discover. But if it is not, or if the present joy should give way to hostility again, then Big Business, as pointed out in political circles, will appear as only a shabby conspiracy against the State. However, by week-end everyone will forget all about the N.D.C. though one point of constitutional practice with reference to it may continue to agitate constitutionalists. It is said that only Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon were consulted in advance by Mr. Chamberlain (then Chancellor) about the new tax, and that the rest of the Cabinet knew nothing about it until 6 o'clock on the evening before the Budget was introduced. This has reminded one of the journals of the Land Tax and Mineral Royalty duties of 1919. At least a dozen Cabinet Councils, spread over a period of five months, worked out the details of that Tax and of those duties. Similarly the betting tax was considered for four months by a strong Cabinet committee. The natural comment is that "a system which leaves the whole responsibility for budgetary policy to one or two men in a Cabinet is open to obvious and overwhelming objections."

Churchill To Join Cabinet

It was Mr. Churchill's brilliant summons to retreat that brought Mr. Chamberlain on his feet. Remembering his reputation for stubbornness, nobody in the House could believe that the Prime Minister was on his feet to carry out Mr. Churchill's order. It is now believed that Mr. Churchill will be invited to join the Cabinet. In the lobbies of the House the question is being asked "How long will Mr. Churchill remain outside the Cabinet?" Not for long, is the general impression after his speeches on the N.D.C. and in supporting the motion of appointing Mr. Chamberlain as the leader of the Conservative Party at the Caxton Hall meeting. In seconding the election of Mr. Chamberlain he showed that there was no animosity on his part against the new Prime Minister. Then the Commons debate made the way easy for the Prime Minister to withdraw the N.D.C. Many at Westminster believe that Mr. Churchill will be in the Cabinet in the autumn. His claims cannot be overlooked. These claims are, in fact, responsible for his omission, say his supporters. He towers, in their opinion, above all the Ministers. They fear eclipse should he be called to the inner circles. Mr. Churchill has drive, imagination and a power of oratory. The Government needs all these, and will need them even more once the novelty of the change begins to pall and they have to get down to business. That will be in the autumn. If Mr. Churchill enters the Cabinet, I believe Sir Thomas Inskip will be sitting on the Woolsack, which will be vacated by Lord Hailsham, who is still not in the best of health. So

(Cnntinued on Page 10 Col 5).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Zanzibar Indian Association has cabled what is a veritable S.O.S. in these words: "The first reading of the Clove Growers Amendment Bill is passed. The final reading is fixed for June 24. The situation is grave. India's silence is perturbing." There is an imminent possibility thus of the pernicious anti-Indian Bill becoming a law, to the great detriment of our fellow-nationals in Zanzibar. The Government of India have maintained an attitude of indifference in this espect which is amazing. While another Government would have followed its protests with prompt retaliatory action, the Government of India have watched the trampling down of Indian rights with apparent unconcern. They are, therefore, not a little responsible for this latest attack on the interests of Indian residents of Zanzibar.

NOT DECEIVED.

Hard-headed businessmen are not deceived by British politicians' professions of partnership sympathy, goodwill, etc., etc. towards Indian aspirations. Interviewed in London on this topic, Mr. Walchand Hirachand bitterly pointed out how after thirty years' sympathetic co-operation between Indian and British shipping interests the former have got only 20 per cent. of the Indian coastal trade, which ought to have been reserved solely for Indian shipping, and only one per cent of the total tonnage of her over-seas trade. That has been, said Mr. Walchand, the Britisher's conception of partnership and will continue to be in political as well as economic spheres. Indian businessmen should, therefore, put up a tougher fight for their rights in common with their fellow-cuntrymen, whether or not they get any sympathy or co-operation from Britishers.

SWADESHI INSURANCE

In expressing its views on the Insurance Bill that is now being circulated the Indian Merchants' Chamber deplores the failure of the Bill to protect Indian Insurance Companies against the competition from foreign concerns. It rightly urges that the principle of protection, accepted for indigenous industries, must logically be extended to insurance. It is also easy for Government to help indigenous insurance by, among other ways, placing the insurance controlled by them with Indian companies and urging local and other quasi-Government bodies to do so. Government, for obvious reasons, are not likely to accept willingly the Chamber's suggestions, though they have been endorsed by the entire Indian business community. Businessmen will need to bring strong pressure to bear on Government by making common cause wholeheartedly with the nationalists in the legislature.

DOWN WITH REPRESSIVE LAWS.

While the Nationalists in the Punjab Legislative Assembly insist on initiating legislation for the repeal of the repressive laws that were inflicted upon the province by the old bureaucratic regime, the present Ministry seems disinclined to support such legislation. The Ministry's attitude is naturally praised by the Anglo-Indian press and other reactionaries on the plea that the old emergency laws are necessary to deal with communalists and communists, who are said to be active in the Punjab and are busy inciting strikes and picketing with the help of imported agitators. Now, strikes and picketing are constitutional methods and laws which make them unlawful are themselves lawless. As for the importation of agitators, that is not necessarily an offence, whether they agitate against the Ministry or in support of it, and whether they be Indians or foreigners.

Recent Bombay Buildings And Architecture

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—It has been rightly observed, that if the people were to be made happy, it is essential to make them beauty conscious This consciousness, so far as the art of building is concerned, has to be cultivated amongst the general public by the architects, so that the public on their own can draw distinctions and appreciate the dwellings, and other buildings which are beautiful to look at and live in. Beauty is such a comprehensive term that selectivity and comparisons must inevitably result in a wide divergence of opinion.

Proportion, contours, forms harmony, and above all expression of purpose, are the necessary tools in the problems of 'pure design'. But beauty in Art, (architecture, sculpture, painting, music, literature, etc., the design of a milk-pot or a format of a magazine or a humble dwelling) cannot be circumscribed by tape measure or tonnage.

Ideals of beauty vary with the times and the fashions in vogue. In case of buildings the responsibility lies very much with the Architect or the Designer to design something really beautiful within and without that will be a pleasure for all times to behold and a living indication to future generations as to the true purpose of the existence of the structure.

In the past, we had too much of classic designs, designs most unsuited to India. Then there came some shadow of Indian Tradition feeling captured by some of those that are the product of the School of Art, Bombay, the only Institute of its kind in India for the training in 'Building Art'. When Rubens was painting, women had for three centuries been all but smothered in clothes. They wore a dozen petticoats.....neck ruffles that stretched out to enormous proportions.....sleeves that dropped to the floor Then as suddenly as the French Revolution swept away monarchy, it also swept away classicism in design.

The present-day trend in buildings is all towards 'Modernism', which is rarely correctly understood or practised For example we have a row of buildings of so-called modern design, on Church Gate Reclamation, facing the Oval. With due respect to their designers, they are anything but purely modern in design.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4.)

A Junior Colleague's Theory

Lord Zetland's rush to Oxford almost immediately after his House of Lords speech was due to a sudden and unexpected discovery of the Faizpur resolution which had been very much there all through the "constitutional" deadlock and the noble Lord's many pronouncement

* * *

"We seized the other day on a vital point in Lord Zetland's statement in the House of Lords last Tuesday"—the Times of India" in a plea for "bringing us all into smoother waters."

We congratulate our contemporary on its promptness, but the actual word in the proverb, we believe is "clutch."

* * *

On Saturday last Mr. Jinnah told Muslim students that he dreamt of setting up well-organised institutions for uplift, for social service and for the relief of the poor people.

The Sleeper——Dreams!

* * *

He thought this humble work was much better than shining in front of political footlights.

We whole-heartedly agree.

And how we wish it was a welcome case of better late than never.

* * *

The Dictator, we note, was pleased to ask Muslim students not to follow him blindly but to discuss, analyse and arrive at their own conclusion.

And then he duly denounced his critics for being Congress adventurers and malicious vilifiers of Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League.

* * *

For instance:—

The distinguished Leader is reported to have been pleased to declare:—

"The Muslim League and myself have never been against the ideals of the Congress, whatever differences there may have been between us. We have never allowed any first-class National issue to be defeated for want of support from us. So far as fighting for Freedom goes we have never lagged behind."

(the italics, of course, are all ours)

Now if you discussed and analysed the above in the context of Mr. Jinnah's "fundamental differences" announcement and his own past and arrived at your own conclusions . . . . .

You see where you will arrive? Good

* * *

Or, if you discussed and analysed Mr. Jinnah's statement that it was the Congress that had changed but he had remained what he was, and arrived at the conclusion that the statement was historically correct, at any rate since 1920, you would be guilty of the truth that constitutes a malicious misrepresentation of Mr. Jinnah.

* * *

Or, again, the Hindus, according to Mr. Jinnah, have a strong political organisation in the National Congress. If you discussed and analysed this bright, very truthful statement you might come to your conclusion that Mr. Jinnah is just blindly following himself.

All of which is so embarrassing and unfair.

* * *

In fact, we strongly advise you not to discuss and most certainly never to analyse Mr. Jinnah's pronouncements.

For one thing, you will get a very severe headache.

* * *

On arrival at Chittagong Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was:

(1) met by leading citizens including about a dozen prominent Muslim leaders and

(2) presented with addresses of welcome by, besides the Municipality, the public and the Chamber of Commerce, the Krishak Proja Samiti, the Muslim Majlis and the Muslim Students' Federation.

This is a deliberate and calculated challenge by the President which Mr. Jinnah should promptly "be pleased" to take up with a hail-and-thunder warning.

* * *

Patient (suddenly coming out of coma): 'Where am I—in heaven?'

Wife: 'No darling, I am still with you.'

Bilbao Machine-gunned From Air

Insurgents 'Smash Through Iron-Ring'

10,000 SHELLS DROPPED IN THREE-MILE RANGE

Artillery Manned By Germans & Italians?

BILBAO, June 13.

The centre of the city to-day was heavily bombed and machinegunned for one full hour by "Nationalists" 'planes of German make evidently in pursuance of the policy of terrifying the Basque rearguard while the attack continued on the iron ring.

The offensive reached a most intense character assuming all the characteristics of a major modern war.

RAIN OF 10,000 SHELLS!

It is calculated, ten thousand shells fell during the day along the three-mile ridge of mountains on which Basque defences ranged, exploding at an average of 30 per minute. Prisoners report that the bulk of the artillery was of German or Italian make and was manned by men of those nationalities.

Heavy fighting was still progressing late in the evening.—Reuter.

'IRON-RING' SMASHED THROUGH

PARIS, June 13.

The "Nationalist" troops smashed through the iron-ring of Bilbao's defences, according to a Havas Agency correspondent at "Nationalists" Bilbao front, who states that troops had no further obstacles before them in their advance to the City. A breach was made by the first Navarre Brigade commanded by 38-year-old Colonel Valino who advanced on a two-mile front in the wake of bombing activities. Forty-eight 'planes effected breaches in the Basque ring fortifications at mounts Castelumendi and Santamaria late in the evening. Thereafter, little resistance was forthcoming which was extraordinary in view of the Basque's previous stoic five-hour resistance of terrific artillery and aerial bombardment.—Reuter.

FIERCE FIGHTING

LONDON: June 12.

After two days of some of the fiercest fighting of the war, the Insurgents penetrated Bilbao's "Iron Ring".

This "Iron Ring" consists of fortifications running in a rough circle seven miles from Bilbao along the last line of hills with three lines of trenches, protected in some places with six belts of barbed wire, all linked with communication trenches.

The Insurgents concentrated their attack on a narrow front three miles wide, and succeeded in driving a wedge into the "Iron Ring" at this point, capturing the front line trenches. The Basques have withdrawn to the second line.

ALL-DAY FIGHTING

Fighting continued throughout the day in this Sector, but the indications are that the Insurgents are still holding the captured salient.

ADVANCE CONTINUES

A Hendaye cable states:—

The outer forts of Bilbao are under long range artillery fire, states a Vitoria 'communique' which adds that the Insurgent advance in the Mount Bizkargi Sector continues.—Reuter.

ONSLAUGHT ON BILBAO CONTINUES

BILBAO, June 12.

Insurgents continued the furious onslaught on Bilbao. Insurgent aeroplanes bombed and machine-gunned Basque positions and villages behind the lines. Civilians who crowded to the cemetery at Derio to see the damage done in yesterday's bombardment were machine-gunned by aeroplanes.

Finally bombs were dropped shattering the tombs and flinging bodies in the air. Insurgents have concentrated two brigades of Spaniards, one of Italians and also moors at Fica in Larrabezua Sector.—Reuter.

BRIGHTER HOPES OF RECOVERY

Change For Better In Pochkhanawalla's Health

BOMBAY, Sunday.

There was a slight change for the better in the condition of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla on Sunday.

Enquiries in the afternoon show that there was a further drop in his temperature and brighter hopes of his recovery are now entertained.

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FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT

Protection Guranteed To Warships Engaged In Patrol Work

LONDON: June 12.

Full agreement has been reached on the text of the Note to be sent by the British, French, German and Italian Governments to the Spanish Government and Insurgents.

It guarantees protection to warships engaged in patrol work.

Mr. Eden had a third meeting with French, German and Italian ambassadors this afternoon when further lengthy consideration was given to the text of the Note.

The agreement between Mr. Eden and the Ambassadors closely adheres to the lines already discussed. The parties in Spain are asked to extend the provision of safety zones to ports for the use of patrolling warships and are also asked to give assurances to do their utmost to avoid future incidents. In the event of an incident, the four Powers would consult regarding the action necessary. The right of self-defence, if a warship is attacked is never questioned but there will be no resort to retaliation before consultation with other Powers.

NO CONFERENCE OF ADMIRALS

It is assumed that consultation would take place in London thus excluding the Conference of Admirals and will be diplomatic in character. The Non-Intervention Committee members will see the text during the week-end. All the four Powers have agreed to circulate the Agreement to the Committee as an act of courtesy. Germany and Italy are not expected to return to the Committee until replies are received from both sides in Spain.

A 'communique' at the conclusion of the meeting announces that an agreement has been reached and says that the text has been forwarded to the chairman of the Non-Intervention Committee with a request that the contents be communicated to other members of the Committee. —Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS MURDERS OF TWO BROTHERS

French Police Arrest Italian Suspect

PARIS, June 12.

The police have asked an Italian to hold himself at their disposal after the discovery of the bodies of two prominent anti-Fascists in a wood near Bagnoles (Orne). The men are brothers, Carlo and Nello (or Sabatino) Rosselli, both of whom have been stabbed to death. A dagger found near the bodies was apparently not employed for the crime, but deliberately left as a warning. It bore the word 'erol' (Italian for 'hero').

Proof that the crime was political is thought to be shown by the fact that 2,000 francs were left in Nello's pockets. All the papers belonging to his brother were also apparently intact. The discovery of the murder followed the finding of a blood-stained car in a ditch, in which were a blood-stained glove, a revolver cartridge and milk-tin filled with powder fitted with a four-yard fuse, which had been lit but had apparently been extinguished by the rain.

PRO-CHINESE FORCES' REVOLT IN NORTH CHAHAR

PEIPING, June 13.

The Manchukuo controlled North Chahar has become the theatre of a revolt by Pro-Chinese forces who have captured several villages to the south of Kuyuan on the Chahar-Jehol border. In order to crush the uprising Manchukuo levies were reorganised as the "Mongolian Autonomous Army," consisting of ten divisions with Prince Teh as the Commander-in-Chief. The revolt was intended to be a concerted outbreak, but developed on sporadic lines owing to the betrayal of plans.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 12.

The Buckingham Bye-election resulted as follows:

WHITELEY (Conservative)	17,919
DELAHAYE (Labour) ...	12,820
BOYCE (Liberal)	3,348

—Reuter.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

(Continued from Page 6.)

cial difficulties, as their coffers are seriously depleted while they have to meet the maturing obligations. The prevailing nervousness regarding the financial position is reflected in a sharp fall in rentes and a wide discount 100 centimes for one month and 300 centimes for three months forward francs. It is pointed out that the present conditions do not permit the possibility of further loans, and the Premier would be forced to resort to some kind of fresh taxation abandoning the slogan of the "Popular Front". In well-informed financial circles it is opined that even the increased taxation may not bridge the huge gulf between revenue and expenditure, and that any inflationary methods, the premier may adopt, will inevitably lead to a further dose of devaluation to the franc.

Previous Attempts To Save Franc

A solution for the French financial and economic difficulties, seems to be hardly possible at the present moment. Many experiments have been made from time to time and all of them have proved futile. Many Governments headed by people like Paul Boncour, M. Dalder and M. Saurraut have failed before in adopting suitable measures to save France from the difficulties both economic and financial. Neither the attempts of M. Doumorgue who vigorously applied numerous economies amounting to about 4,000 million francs, nor the cheap money policy of M. Flandin could save the country from the economic morass. The large budgetary deficit, the huge expenditure programmes, the dwindling export are some of the major problems that are awaiting a solution at the hands of M. Blum, even after the devaluation of the franc recently. M. Blum declared the other day that he had renounced nothing in the programme and that the Exchange Equalisation Fund was well able to protect the franc. Though there was a certain amount of economic recovery in the country, as pointed by M. Jenny, the financial editor of "Le Temps," confidence in the franc is wanting as evidenced by the fact that the French capitalists are still keeping balances abroad. The administering of a further dose of devaluation to the franc may not be necessary or useful till an international agreement is arrived on the monetary affairs. Therefore the French Treasury will have to resort only to internal reforms for the restoration of confidence in the franc.

RECENT BOMBAY BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTURE

(Continued from Page 6.)

They are a mixture of all the possible details, available from foreign architectural magazines, compiled together at random into whole buildings.

There is hardly any genuine desire on the part of most of the Bombay architects to practise and treat architecture more as an art and less as commercialised business. It is regrettable that even the so-called leading firms of Bombay practitioners are only concerned to see that they receive their fees and complete the work hurriedly, to meet the present growing demand, after nothing more than whimsical, hasty, and hurried decisions arrived at in accordance with the suggestions of the owners and contractors, without any regard whether such decisions conduce to beauty and essentials of architecture.

It is submitted that unless architecture is understood and practised more as an art for its own sake rather than as commercialised business very little can be achieved towards the furtherance and the thoroughness of the building art, the mother of all art, "Architecture".—Yours etc.,

K. A. D.

DUKE OF WINDSOR

LONDON, June 12.

With reference to the unofficial reports published in London it is authoritatively stated that the Duke of Windsor retains the ranks of Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, and Air Marshal, but when he abdicated he automatically lost his special seniority of these ranks, which were his as King. Thus the Duke's seniority in each of the fighting forces dates from the day of his assumption of the ranks on 21st January, 1936.—Reuter.

ZETLAND'S SPEECH A DAMP SQUIB

(Continued from page 1.)

Gandhiji may undertake a fast is, however, discounted in well-informed circles, inasmuch as there is no specific issue on which Gandhiji feels that he is impelled to undertake a fast as the only course left open to him.

Though one might be led to believe that there is a change of position on the part of the Secretary of State, in that he says that his speech in the House of Lords, on the 8th instant, did not mean a rejection of Mahatma Gandhi's peace offer, yet a careful perusal of the speech as a whole would show that, if anything, the attitude of the Government is stiffening, though the speech is couched in better language and is free from haughtiness.

It is considered that the Oxford speech is what it is, because, the Marquess has tried to make out that he and his Government were not in the wrong and has tried—with little effect—to gain support from the British public for the Government's refusal to give assurances.

His reference to the Faizpur Congress resolution regarding the ending of the Act, shows that the main reason for not giving the assurance is that the Congress was wedded to ending the Act. That was why they had entered the Legislature. They had declared so from a thousand platforms.

A VALUELESS STATEMENT.

Neither the noble Marquess nor the Governors of Provinces, where the Congress commands a majority, conferred any favour by sending for the leaders of the Congress parties and asking them to form Governments. They were bound to do so under the Act, and the Instrument of Instructions, and if the Governors had not sent for these leaders they themselves would have wrecked the Act. Hence Lord Zetland's statement, that, as a contrast to the Congress decision to end the Act, the Governors had sent for the Congress leaders, has no value. They were bound to send for these leaders, not as a gesture of friendship, but as a matter of constitutional obligation.

Secondly, neither the British Government, nor Lord Zetland nor anybody else on the face of the earth can object to Congress being wedded to wreck the Act and enter the legislature for that very purpose. So long as they acted constitutionally and worked for the ending of the Act through their "constitutional activities" as Ministers, carrying out the mandate of the electorate even as Lord Zetland and his Government were supposed to carry out the mandate of the British electorate, nobody can have any objection. Of course, the British Government should and might have objection, if the Congress party tried to end the Act by "unconstitutional" activities. But the Act does not prevent any activity on the part of the Ministers so long as it was constitutional.

The noble Lord was very much aware of the Congress decision to end the Act, even when he made the very first statement in April on the Constitutional deadlock, but he conveniently forgot about it for nearly three months.

MAHATMA QUOTED.

About the "Constitutional activities of the Congress Ministers and the Congress objectives of ending the Act" Mahatma Gandhi stated in an interview in April last as follows: "A Congress Minister will take office well knowing the handicap under which he will labour from the very commencement of his career. I nevertheless feel that if the assurance contemplated by the Congress resolution is given the Ministers, in spite of the handicaps, will so consolidate their position that they can, even acting within the Constitution, compel the repeal of the Act and hasten the day of the meeting of a Constituent Assembly, whose Act will be accepted by the British people, unless they want to govern India by the naked sword."

REPLACEMENT OF ACT.

In another interview Gandhiji further explains the Congress position. He says: "As I have already said and as I have read the Congress resolution the aim of the Congress is not to create deadlocks but its aim undoubtedly is to make the Congress position so irresistible as to replace the present Act wrich nobody likes by an Act which will represent the will of the masses. This will be brought about by constitutional means permissible under the Act itself. And if the Congress by the force of its majority and by the skill of the Congress Ministers advances its own constitutional position to such a pitch, the British Ministers cannot possibly resist it except by force of arms, surely there is nothing to grumble at."

The above is the reply to the complaint that Lord Zetland made at Oxford that the Congress was wedded to "ending the Act" and implied that under the circumstances it would be difficult to give the assurances.

INTENTIONS OF GOVT. INDICATED

The several statements of British Ministers, including the latest from Lord Zetland, have only contributed to strengthen the impression in Congress circles that the British Government does not want Congressmen, backed by their clear majorities in Legislatures, to accept offices. They feel that October of this year would see Section 93 of the Act being brought into force and the Governors of six provinces taking over charge of the governance of the provinces. They might carry on the administration through the puppets, who rushed to carry on the King's Government.

Since the Delhi resolution on offices, the statement issued by Gandhiji and the resolution of the Working Committee, have all been gestures of friendship offered on behalf of the Congress, which have been consistently turned down from Whitehall.

RESORT TO SEC. 93 INEVITABLE?

Gandhiji in his statement from Teethal has made the final offer and possibly Lord Zetland has given his final reply at Oxford. It only shows that Lord Zetland wants Congress friendship and Congress leaders to accept office on his own terms. Congress backed by the verdict of the electorat and a powerful majority would never agree to accept office on his terms. The inevitable result is to resort to **Section 93 of**

(Continued in Col. 2).

(Continued from Col. 7).

the Act. This is expected.

An interpretation was sought from an authoritative source of Mahatma Gandhi's statement from Teethal.

"STING IN TAIL."

The sting of that statement lies in its tail. Its importance lies in that part where Mahatmaji says that "though he was ready to face, it, oppression was the last thing he desired. It would increase the existing bitterness and hatred between Britain and India. He himself would die in an effort to prevent the tragedy, but there must come a time when his effort would be fruitless."

Mahatmaji feels, it appears, that he had sincerely made efforts during the last 25 years, to bring about a genuine understanding between the British and the Indians, not merely between a few officials at the India Office on the one hand and the Indians on the other.

He had tried to establish cordial relations between the two races. This is a supreme effort to prevent that feeling in the minds of the Indians, of a sense of frustration in every attempt towards creating understanding on both sides.

WHAT MAHATMA FEARS

And Mahatmaji feels that he would not be able to resist that clash, which would inevitably follow an unbearable feeling of this kind of frustration.

NO FAST BY MAHATMA

In this connection, it is pointed out, that Dr. Pattabhi's suggestion that Gandhiji may undertake a fast unto death is not correct. There is no specific issue over which Mahatma Gandhi feels impelled at the present moment, to undertake a fast as the only course left open to him. It is learnt that Gandhiji at present is not considering fast as the only alternative before him.

The prevention of the spread of racial bitterness which follows in the wake of repression is not an issue that could be solved by undertaking a fast.

The Way Of The World

Soviet Obsessions: Chamberlain Surrenders: Placating Italy And Germany: "Puppets" Hop, Skip And Jump Back

(BY J. D. M.)

Yet another plot to wreck the Soviet Union has been unearthed by the ever-vigilant Kremlin. The world is told by "Pravda", the semi-official organ, that the Soviet Vice-Commissar of War, who committed suicide a few days ago, was a spy who "sold the fatherland to Japanese and German imperialists", that a combination of reactionary, underground societies, abettes and financed by certain foreign Powers, aimed at capturing the first Soviet Parliament and disrupting the Communist Party by a vigorous campaign during the forthcoming secret elections. The revelation will doubtless be followed by a "purge" and grovelling confessions. Even the most rabid Stalinite will find it hard to explain away this mushroom growth of plots, engineered by foreign Fascists and indigenous Trotskyists. One is almost compelled to infer that there is more behind it than meets the eye.

Defence Contribution Scheme

It was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Chamberlain's National Defence Contribution Scheme would not live long. The spate of virulent criticism with which it was greeted by powerful City interests did not augur well for the scheme or Mr. Chamberlain. It was felt to be a dangerous precedent for future Socialist Governments; in whose hands it might prove to be a powerful weapon to remove some of the glaring inequalities of the capitalist system. To be smitten by their very own kith and kin, Mr. Chamberlain, was unbelievable, unspeakable and unheard-of. To reduce the 500 per cent profit to a mere 400 per cent. or so will strangulate trade and industry and "sure to ruin" the Empire! Coming in the Coronation year it was too much. The truant must be brought to book and the Cabinet put in its right place. With these sentiments the "captains" of industry stormed the citadel. The Cabinet capitulated. The Defence Contribution Scheme has been withdrawn, and Mr. Chamberlain promises to be a good boy. The Government will in due course put forward new proposals, in place of the now defunct Defence Contribution Scheme, for a tax on profits to yield £25,000,000 in a full financial year. We have it on the authority of "The Times" (London) that "it is taken for granted that the Chancellor will at once begin consultations on a new form of profits tax with the representatives of trade and industry". Of course, it should also be taken for granted that the "representatives" of trade and industry would dictate their own terms and call them the Chancellor's proposals.

Spanish Control Plan

With the bombardment of Almeria, which constituted a flagrant act of aggression against a Sovereign State, the German Government, followed by their Italian allies, retired from the so-called Non-Intervention Committee. The British Government is trying to coax them back on terms which will no doubt work to the disadvantage of the Spanish Government. Both the sides in Spain have given assurances regarding the British proposal of extending safety zones for vessels engaged in control work. Germany and Italy have also been pleased to signify their consent. But the other British proposal that should the immunity of a control vessel be violated, the naval staffs of Britain, France, Germany and Italy should consult together before any action is taken, has not found much favour with the Germans and Italians. They would not like to be hampered by any such condition of previous consultation. It will expose their pretence of reprisals. It is one thing to bombard an open town when the spirit moves you, and call it reprisals, But quite a different matter when the naval staffs must first pronounce that the immunity of a vessel has been violated before any bombardment can take place. However, it is reported that the British Government is congratulating itself on the doubtful blessing of bringing back, by acceding, of course, to practically all their demands, Germany and Italy into the Non-Intervention Committee. Not much notice is likely to be taken of the Spanish Government's difficulties with regard to naval control due to the open hostility of the German and Italian fleets. Nor will any steps be taken to inter-nationalise the naval control forces or include neutral observers, other than those of the four Powers, aboard the control ships.

Finance Ministers' Conference

The much-heralded Conference of the 'interim' Finance Ministers ended in a fiasco. The Ministers met at Bombay on Monday and dispersed on Tuesday without formulating any concrete proposals. Though nothing good came out of the Conference, it gave an opportunity to the various 'interim' Ministers to meet each other socially, and compliment one another on the spirit of "self-sacrifice" which had prompted them to shoulder the heavy burden of Government and unlimited patronage. The Ministers had come together with the avowed object of discussing and finding out the best ways and means of "organising mass welfare". There was some brave talk about taxing the rich; but in the background "the goose that lays the golden egg" quacked so loud and shrill that the Ministers feared that, if they went much further, it would go for their eyes. So they hopped, skipped and jumped back, leaving the goose to brood undisturbed over her eggs and multiply in rich profusion. The other alternatives of raising money were considered, but a blank was drawn every time. The administrative retrenchment was not wise as it would affect the unique position of India (and of its composite parts, the Provinces) as being the most top-heavy administration in the world. The Central Government had bagged all the remunerative sources of revenue. Loans could not be floated with any measure of success as the public did not have any confidence in the 'interim' Governments. The poor could not be made to pay what they did not possess. The best thing to do was to leave things as they were but talk louder and louder still. The Ministers have departed but we shall go on hearing about "mass welfare."

Textile Workers Condemn Puppet Cabinets

BOMBAY CONFERENCE FORMULATES DEMANDS

Repression Won't Put Out Flame Of Anti-Imperialism, Says Sohan Singh

Presiding over the Textile Workers' Conference held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, on Sunday, Sardar Sohan Singh Josh, M.L.A., of Amritsar, made a plea for United Anti-Imperialist Front before a large gathering of textile workers.

Repression In Punjab

Citing instances, he remarked that prominent leaders of workers were prohibited from entering the Punjab, leagues and societies were announced illegal and innocent alleged Communist books and manifestos were banned and confiscated. The same conditions prevailed in Bombay and all other parts of India.

IMPERISHABLE FAME

But the idea of anti-imperialism born out of continued poverty and exploitation, Sardar Sohan Singh Josh pointed out, could not be banished. That flame still remained in the hearts of many and would continue to burn brightly because the idea was imperishable.

It was his personal experience from the "Meerut Conspiracy Case" that the C.I.D. were so foolhardy that they could not distinguish what was Communism and what was not.

Five omnibus resolutions were unanimously passed at the Conference.

ATTACK ON WAGE-CUT

The main resolution viewed with growing alarm the continued attacks on the Millowners of Bombay on the worker's standard of living and condemned their wage-policy. The percentage in wage-reduction since 1934 had been so drastic that the millowners dared not publish the relevant figures for the benefit of the public. The figures in possession of the Union clearly proved that since 1934 wages in some cases had been reduced by 2|3rds and in others between 1|3rd and 2|3rds.

The absence of uniform standard of working conditions, the defects of the so-called rationalisation scheme, the hostile attitude of the millowners to Labour, the strangle-hold of the Labour Officer and the non-recognition of the Union, were all adumbrated in the resolution.

Worker's Demands.

The Conference put the following demands on behalf of all the textile workers:

Recognition of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag).

Standardization of working conditions.

Joint machinery to fix the wage-rates.

Stoppage of corruption and bribery—recruitment being done through the Union.

System of fines by the management to be withdrawn—Joint Committee to assess damage done through bad work.

Security of service—victimisation to be made a penal offence.

Workers should be provided with good and sufficient materials. The system by which millowners secure their supply of raw materials to be investigated.

Rate of efficiency to be brought down. The effects of the present rate on health should be investigated.

Rationalisation to be stopped —Withdrawal of 6, 4, 3 looms 2 and 3 sides.

Proper ventilation arrangements in mills. Sanitary arrangements should be made compulsory by law.

Better restaurants in the mills. Permission to have refreshments in the restaurant and tiffin sheds in the mills. Workers' relatives bringing meals should not be made to wait outside for hours.

Overhauling of Workmen's Compensation and Maternity Benefit laws with a view to increase the benefit and ensure that the workers are not cheated of their benefits.

Withdrawal of the strike clauses in the Payment of Wages Act.

Full freedom for organization in Company's quarters.

Cost of the so-called amenities to be borne by the millowners.

Technical school to be opened in every mill.

Employers to be compelled by law to publish along with their balance sheet their wage-bill giving total and average wage, department by department, of workers drawing less than Rs. 100, as also the total number of fines, average fine per individual fined, average length of service of those dismissed and average number of dismissals.

Minimum living wage.

Unemployment benefit

Eight hours day and other general demands. 7 hours for night shift. Change of shift every month.

One month's leave with full pay, etc.

Restoration of wage-cuts.

Labour Officer and Conciliation Act should be withdrawn.

Recognition of Bombay Girni Kamgar Union for the purposes of Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Commissioner to be bound by law to see the worker. Any arrangement regarding compensation not made and signed before the Commissioner to be valid by law. Failure to enter into Compensation Agreement in the presence of the Commissioner a penal offence.

Public Inquiry into Bombay textile industry, since the well-being of thousands of workers depends upon the proper management of the Textile industry and a proper attitude towards Labour and further since Textile industry is considered to be a national asset in which the prosperity of the nation depends.

Another resolution demanded immediate legislation making recognition of trade-unions compulsory and requested the Congress M. L. As. to support such legislation.

A third resolution demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Bombay Trades Disputes Conciliation Act, which under the name of "Conciliation" only legalised the non-recognition of the Textile Workers' Union.

PUPPETS CONDEMNED

The fourth resolution condemned the policy of Government in setting up minority ministers in provinces where Congress had a majority.

In the same resolution it disapproved of the policy pursued by the Right-Wing of the Indian National Congress.

The last resolution condemned the repressive policy of the Government and demanded the withdrawal of the ban on certain trade unions and other working class and popular organisations and the orders served on prominent Labour leaders.

LEADERS' MESSAGES

At the outset, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Secretary of the Union, read messages from prominent leaders.

Sjt. Subhas Bose in a message said:—

"I am glad to know that the Textile Workers Conference will shortly be meeting at Bombay under the presidentship of Sardar Sohan Singh Josh, the well-known Labour leader. I wish the Conference all success. I earnestly hope that the Conference will enable you to give publicity to the manifold grievances of the Bombay Textile workers and will thereby give a powerful impetus to the textile workers' organisation in Bombay.

FIND BASIS OF UNITY

Acharya Kirpalani, Secretary of the Indian National Congress in his message said:

"I hope the Conference will not only ventilate the innumerable grievances of the textile workers but will also be able to devise practical plans by which these grievances can be redressed. I hope it will also think of necessary steps to bring about a union of all Labour organisations.

"The Labour movement in India is too young and weak to afford to disunite on theoretical grounds. It must therefore, seek to find a practical basis of unity. This can only be done by their taking into consideration concrete progress of work".

Among those who sent their messages to the Conference were Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. G. Kher, D. C. Krisnamurthi of Guntur, Dr. Moses, the Mayor of Bombay, and Mr S. K. Patil.

Office-Bearers

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) held in the same hall before the Conference was convened Mr Bhise was elected President and Mr. R. S. Nimbker General Secretary.

The following four assistant secretaries were also elected: Messrs. Bhogle, Bhandarker, Tambekar and Mr. Bhatker.

BAN ON BELLS AND HORNS

Jubbulpore Municipality Enforces New Bye-Laws

JUBBULPORE, June 13.

The Jubbulpore Municipality has prohibited the use of horns by cyclists and tongawallas. Breach of this bye-law will entail a penalty of fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

The Municipality is further contemplating to frame a number of bye-laws to regulate the flying of kites, throwing of 'langars' and playing of football or some other games in the vicinity of electrical mains, and also to regulate sale of meat, sweatmeat and other eatables; to control the use and management of the burial and burning grounds and to prevent the use of false or defective weights and measures within the Municipal limits.—United Press.

FORM ARBITRATION BOARD OF 30

Maulana's Prescription For Achieving Communal Unity

LAHORE, June 13.

Maulana Zafarali Khan, in his first utterance after his election to the Central Assembly, has made a suggestion for achieving political amity between the sister communities. He has suggested the formation of an Arbitration Board of 30 persons, half to be appointed by the Congress and half by Muslims, to chalk out a programme for the Independence of India.

Muslims, Maulana Zafarali is confident, would accept the decisions of the Board, and none was more anxious for freedom than the Muslims, the only difference being that the Muslims worshipped Islam as their real mother and Bharat Mata came next in their love.—A. P.

GRIGG AND INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

SIMLA, June 13.

No confirmation is available in official quarters regarding the report that Sir James Grigg may be associated with the Indo-British Trade Talks and on this account his leave may be extended. Latest advices show no change in his original programme according to which he is due to return on 23rd July at the end of four months leave.—A. P.

WHY INDIANS STARVE

Mr. Hardayal Nag's Letter To Bengal Premier

DAL BHAT PROBLEM

CHANDPUR, June 11.

Mr. Hardayal Nag, grand old Congressman of Bengal, in a letter to the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Prime Minister of Bengal, reminds the latter of his letter regarding the "Dalbhat problem" of the 'Projas.'

"The problem is too big to escape your notice," says Mr. Nag in his letter, "and I hope you are not unmindful of the economic distress of the Projas.

Relating his personal experience in the matter, Mr. Nag says:

"I visited a group of a few villages of this sub-division. The crux of the "dalbhat" problem is that the very producers of food are starving in the midst of plenty of it produced by themselves.

"England boasts of being free from Fascism and Communism. The obvious reasons are that England has more food than necessary for her although her projas produce very little of it. Indian projas starve although they produce ten times more food than is necessary for India.

LOOK STRAIGHT AT PROBLEM.

"I beseech you with all humility not to try to solve the problem of the projas with your back towards it and eyes towards the Imperial brilliance. I humbly pray, turn your face from the glamour of Imperialism and look straight at the problem boldly. Although the provincial autonomy is only a diplomatic phrase meaning everything of Imperial brand and variety but nothing of autonomy, yet money can be found for industrial regeneration of the village if you only fearlessly assert yourself. Be pleased to let the problem of the proja's "dalbhat" have place above all problems."—United Press.

YET ANOTHER EXPERT FOR INDIA

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 13.

It is understood one more expert from England is likely to visit India. There is a proposal before the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to appoint for one year on deputation Doctor Myers who is a well-known Entomologist of England. His main work will be to organise and extend Entomological research with special reference to sugarcane pests.

"Not A Wise Demand", Says "Tribune"

LAHORE, June 13.

The "Tribune," in an editorial, says that the "Hindu's" conclusion that the Congress should now accept office coincides with its own, but not the "Hindu's" reasoning therefor.

The "Tribune" says: "In our opinion the demand for dismissal or compulsory resignation is not a wise demand, and Lord Zetland's view that it will not be wise to concede it is essentially sound."—A. P.

K. K. MALAVIYA'S REPLY TO ASAF ALI

"We Should Not Play With Forward Policy"

NEW DELHI, June 12.

In a lengthy statement to the Press, Pandit Krishnakantha Malaviya replies to Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., in regard to the forward policy of the Government of India.

Says the Pandit: "My friend says that he has an alternative policy and that policy is that the Government of India should hand over the charge of the Foreign Department to the Congress. We poor Indians are doing our best to get hold not only of the Foreign Department of the Government of India but of the Government of India itself, but does my friend advise us to wait with patience and allow things to take their course till we become supreme in the land. I am sure my friend needs no assurance from me that this plea of his will not carry any solution or consolation to many of us. We are really anxious to know what is the alternative policy which my friend has in his pocket. My friend further says that the talk of occupying the trans-border territory up to the Durrand line is impractical. Assuming that this is so, what is the other alternative?"

NO PLAYING WITH FRONTIER POLICY

Continuing Pandit Krishnakanth Malaviya says:—"My friend has told us that the forward policy is impractical and for a correct solution of the problem he wants the Foreign Department of the Government of India to be under the charge of the Congress, but if I could take that liberty I would say that if the Foreign Department be under my charge for five years India will have the Durrand line as our border line and Frontier. Mr. Asaf Ali says that the forward policy has been a failure and has cost us a great deal. May I know if he really believes that the Government of India has been following consistently the policy which is misnamed "Forward Policy".

Concluding Pandit Malaviya says that it is never healthy for the body politics to discuss and decide the Frontier policy with any other point of view except that of the defence of the motherland. "We should not play", he says, "with the forward policy as the Government of India has been doing. The frontier policy in any country is the most important policy: it is decided once and is most consistently and ruthlessly followed by every country worth a name".—United Press.

SCARCITY IN KATHIAWAR

BARODA, June 12.

Reports received here from Dhrangadhra, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Amreli and other parts of Kathiawar reveal that there is great scarcity of fodder and water. An appeal has been issued to save cattle from starvation and subsequent destruction. The Dhrangadhra Maharaja has collected about Rs. 5,000 for relief work.—United Press.

India Must Retaliate Against Zanzibar

LIBERAL FEDERATION DEMAND

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 13.

The meeting this afternoon at the Servants of India Society of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India, presided over by Pundit Hirdaynath Kunzaru and attended amidst others by Dr. R. P. Paranjapye, Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, and B. N. Gokhale, passed over half a dozen resolutions.

ADVICE TO CONGRESS

In the course of a lengthy resolution on the present political impasse, the Council opined that strong dissatisfaction throughout the country with the present Government of India Act provided a psychological background for the demand of assurances from Governors by the Congress but nevertheless regarded the refusal by Congress majority in six provinces to accept office unfortunate. The Council felt that Congress should accept office in those Provinces where its representatives in the legislatures hold a dominant position in order to be able to carry out measures calculated to improve the lot of the people and hasten drastic amendment of the Act by demonstration of its inherent defects in actual working.

NEARER SOLUTION

The Council further noted that the demand for assurances had undergone several interpretations and held the view that the latest [illegible] by Gandhiji with regard to this matter showed that the two parties are much nearer each other than before and that the impasse should be capable of being resolved by the exercise of tact and goodwill on both sides.

CONVENE LEGISLATURES

The Council also deemed it essential that Provincial Legislatures be immediately convened or delay in convening them would be unconstitutional in spirit.

The Council condoled deaths of Raja Rampal Singh, Rev. Nag and Gouri Shanker Prasad of Benares.

NEED OF RETALIATION

By another resolution the Council viewed with apprehension the Mortgage Bill, Land Alienation Bill and Clove Bill in Zanzibar and urged on the India Government the imposition of an embargo on Zanzibar cloves in retaliation.

The Council appreciated Mr. Sastri's Malaya report and urged Government to implement it.

RELEASE POLITICALS

The Council appealed to new Provincial administrations immediately to undertake repeal of Repressive Legislation and release of political prisoners and detenus.

PROTEST AGAINST ITALIAN GOVT

The Council also protested against the Italian Government's order on Mahomed Ali Stores in Abyssinia and appreciated Government's action in securing for them liberty to wind up business.

Two other resolutions dealt with the Coal Committee's report and a protest against the communique on Reorganisation of the Indian Medical Service.

SUCCESSFUL CAREER AS BUSINESSMAN IN FRANCE

Late Mr. R. C. Byramji Enhanced Reputation Of Indians By Honest Dealings

A Paris correspondent writes to say that he regrets to find no obituary notice has been taken in the "Chronicle" of the death which took place lately at Nice of a well-known Parsi businessman (Mr. Rustomji Cowasji Byramji, originally of Bombay) who lived in France for many years and made it his home. As a few points of his career would be read with interest by the "Chronicle" readers he sends us the following:—

Born in 1867 at Lahore and educated in Bombay, Mr. R. C. Byramji married in 1887 his cousin Allamai Pestonji Byramjee and a few months later, left his native land for employment in Aden, in the firm of Messrs. Dadabhoy & Co., the partners of which were his father and three uncles. In 1895 he left Aden for London, and after a short stay there he was sent off to Madagascar as Branch Manager. In 1899, he returned to London, and 18 months later went to New York (1900). After 9 months' stay in the States, he was sent to Cairo to manage the Egyptian Branch.

In November, 1901, he returned to Madagascar. In 1904 after nearly 20 years' service with Dadabhoy & Co. in different parts of the world, he left the firm, and started business of his own account, opening up a small shop in Tananarive, the capital of Madagascar. Having no capital he began in a small way but his courage, business acumen and capacity for hard work conquered all obstacles and in 1909 when he left to visit India again he had already established a prosperous business. He came back to his business a few months later and remained in Madagascar till 1913 when he left that country to go to France. In 1916 he went back to India. In 1921 he was back again in India. Once again for the last time he went back to India in 1932. These are the principal dates of his voyages.

UPRIGHT INDIAN BUSINESSMAN IN FRANCE.

By dint of honesty and business integrity he was much respected. He enhanced the reputation of Indians in France as honest dealers.

He was a widely travelled man and of great discernment and experience. A keen business man he was appreciated by those he came in contact with. His robust sense of religion and charity was deep but unostentatious He never turned a deaf ear to a deserving cause and many are those who have had cause to be grateful to him. His life and tastes were simple. After his return from India in 1933, he showed symptoms of the malady which carried him away finally.

OLD MASON IN PARIS.

A Freemason of some standing, he took an active interest in the craft upto the very end. Initiated in Aden, Lodge "Felix No. 335" in 1893 he was, if not the oldest, one of the very oldest masons in Paris, and took an active part in various Lodges. In 1929 he was one of the founders of "Phoenix Lodge No. 30" in Paris, and its first Honorary Treasurer. He retained this office till his death except during the year in which he was in the Chair as Worshipful Master, when one of his sons acted as Treasurer. He also belonged to various Chapters.

A devoted husband, a kind father and a staunch friend in fair weather or foul, his loss will be deplored by all those who knew him. He used to live at Allan Villa, at Enghien, a suburb of Paris, though at the time of death he was at Nice. He used to help all Indians who sought his help and advice. His services, particularly to his co-religionists, in the time of the Great War, were silently rendered.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

IN THE WOOD

D'Artagnan followed the stranger and overtook him in the wood.

"I wish to ask you, sir, to allow me to use your permission to cross first", were D'Artagnan's first words.

"You must be crazy, man. I've ridden sixty leagues in forty-four hours in order to be in London by to-morrow noon."

"Sir," answered D'Artagnan, "I have covered the same distance in forty hours and must be in London early to-morrow morning. Give me that paper!"

"How dare you?" exclaimed the gentleman, drawing his sword.

"Planchet, take care of the valet!" shouted D'Artagnan, drawing his sword in turn The duel was quickly settled: the stranger fell like a log after three thrusts.

SEEING THE GOVERNOR OF THE FORT

Planchet helped D'Artagnan to carry the stranger close to his servant, who was gagged and bound firmly to a tree. Having possessed himself of the permission to cross—it, was issued by the cardinal for a certain Comte de Wardes—D'Artagnan made his way to the governor's house. This official received him somewhat gruffly tt first, but soon became more obliging on seeing the cardinal's signature.

"It is in order", he said, counter-signing the permission. "It appears that the cardinal is anxious to prevent someone from crossing the Channel."

"Yes, a certain D'Artagnan who is on his way to London together with three friends."

"Do you know him?" asked the governor in surprise.

"Oh yes, quite well indeed", answered D'Artagnan with a smile.

Science And Industry

Batanagar

Small Industrial Town With Progressive Shoe Industry

Twenty miles south from Calcutta, on the right bank of the Hooghly, a branch of the Ganges river, has grown in the last two years the new industrial town, "Batanagar." Interesting details of the town are given by Indo-Czechoslovak Trade Journal.

The foundation and plans to build this town its rapid growth which is an outstanding example in Indian History, was given by the factory owner Tomas Bata on his daring flight to India in 1932. This town was built by young Indian experts who were sent on a three years training to Czechoslovakia

In seven huge factory buildings (its number is still increasing steadily), 3,000 employees produce weekly over 180,000 pairs of shoes, which are sold not only in India but are also exported to all over the world. The factory has been established on modern lines, which maintains and adds great importance of security at work and the best possible comfort to each workman so that it should be a real pleasure to work in it. Cleanliness and airy working halls, with modern mechanised workshops, which remove the drudgery from the old progress of shoe production, modern fitted sanitary arrangements are everywhere, with an extensive park all around the factory.

Advantageous transport possibilities by water or train including their automobile park enables them to get the goods quickest in the convenient proximity of the consumer.

All arrangements have been made for workers to pass a happy and comfortable life in their leisure hours. All of them are living in the standard boarding houses, which are situated quite near the factory.

At their leisure hours everybody is going in for sports, as football, volleyball, tennis or cricket, and to be in the swimming pool is the greatest pleasure of all. The main aim of the newly founded sport club here is to improve the health and physique of the workmen.

Apart from that Batanagar has got also its own post office, telephone exchange, Church, refreshment rooms; in case of some emergency cases they have got an excellent equipment against fire with a police force to maintain order. Cinema and Theatre Halls are still under construction. The plans have already been approved for the building of a school for children.

The following statistics clearly show the progress made at Batanagar:—

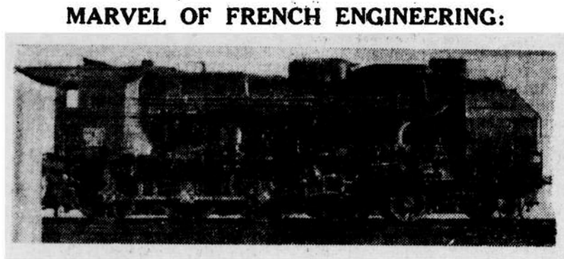
Rapid increase in the Population:

Year 1933	250	Inhabitants.
" 1934	553	"
" 1935	959	"
" 1936	3,000	"

Average wages earned in Batanagar:

Year 1933	Rs. 5	per week.
" 1934	Rs. 5-12	" "
" 1934	Rs. 6-4	" "
1936	Rs. 6-8	" "

MARVEL OF FRENCH ENGINEERING:



"Pacific", a locomotive of the P-O-Midi Railway which is capable of developing the greatest power per ton: 3,500 H. P. for 107 tons.

FIREPROOFING WOOD AND PAPER

A New agent for the fireproofing of timber, plywood, wallboard and paper has been perfected. The basic constituent of the compound is monammonium phosphate, the decomposition of which is responsible for its fireproofing effect.

It is claimed that with this chemical timber can be cheaply and efficiently fireproofed by established methods, and to a degree which will fully satisfy the fireproofing tests specified by the British Standards Institution The material should enable wood to be used in many instances in which its inflammability has previously been a serious disadvantage. The chief danger of wood is its tendency to feed the flames in the early stages of a fire; so that attempts at fireproofing have nearly always concentrated on localising the burning. The new product not only achieves this by forming a protective glaze over the surface of the charcoal but goes further and prevents the flaming of the decomposition productions.

Paper also can be effectively fire proofed either during or after manufacture by the use of solutions of the compound. It should therefore be especially valuable to the manufacturers of paper lanterns, streamers, festoons and other carnival novelties.

LOW TEMPERATURE DISTILLATION OF COAL

Lac Research Director Describes New Process

At a recent meeting of the institution of Chemists (India) Dr. H. K. Sen, Director of the Indian Lac Research Institute Ranchi, read an interesting paper on the low temperature distillation of Indian coal.

He laid special stress on the cooking of coal and the recovery and utilisation of its by-products, especially in view of the very meagre coal reserves of India

He described a simple plant which could distil 50 mounts of coal at a time with less than 10 per cent its weight of coke as fuel, recovering as products of manufacture 40 maunds of soft coke, 9 gallons of water-free tar of valuable composition and slightly over 10,000 cubic feet of coal gas of over 550 B.t.u. calorific value on an average. The gas could, moreover, be said to be used for power production or utilised partly or wholly for the distillation of the coal itself, cutting down the use of coke altogether.

VOLATILE MATTERS.

The coke produced contained 12-16 per cent. volatile matters as is characteristic of low temperature cokes, but burned practically smokelessly on an ample grating. The lighting of this coke in a domestic oven was extremely easy and was unattended with any of the inconveniences associated with coal or coke firing.

In a small unit, the process, he said, was well adapted to the production of coal gas in schools, colleges and technical research establishments. Such a plant was working daily at the Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum and units were capable of being built which could serve the need of villages where coal was already finding use, both with regard to lighting and fuel. He calculated that as the cost of 1,000 c ft. of gas was no more than 10 as. its importance as power for the electrification of small towns and villages could not be overestimated.

IRON AND STEEL IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Improvement In Output During 1936

Considerable improvement in the iron and steel output of Czechoslovakia was manifest during 1936, and the former advanced by some 40 per cent., the latter by 30 per cent. as compared with the production in 1935. For the past eight years, according to the Indo-Czechoslovak Journal, the figures have been as follows:—

	Pig-iron.	Crude Steel.
1929	1,644,000	2,137,000
1930	1,435,600	1,835,000
1931	1,144,000	1,529,000
1932	451,000	682,000
1933	500,000	747,000
1934	601,000	953,000
1935	812,000	1,196,000
1936	1,138,000	1,559,000

It will be seen that since the low level of output reached at the height of the crisis in 1932 there has been steady improvement, and last year's figures show a recovery to slightly above the 1931 level. The pig-iron production was 70 per cent. of the record achieved in 1929, and the steel production 73 per cent.

In the foreign trade returns for 1936 iron and iron goods head the country's export list, the value of these exports being 1010 million crowns, an increase of 66 millions on the preceding year's figure.

ONLY RATIONAL AND LOGICAL COURSE IS TO JOIN CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 12.)

marily to the masses and not to the classes who fully understand or misunderstand the significance of this message. Obviously the Congress has not launched this movement with the object of seeking support from persons who, according to all expectations must stand for the protection of Vested Interests of classes and individuals. As I have said before, the fight is between two principles and stands on a plane higher than the mere political plane.

I cannot persuade myself to believe that the opponents of the Congress plan are unconscious of the baneful effects of their policy on the attainment of the common goal of the Muslim League and the Congress

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION

It is expected that the All-India Muslim League will hold its annual session soon and it is also expected that the recommendations of the sub-committee appointed for making proposals as to the changes in the Constitution of the League will also come up before the League at that session. The League will either make the proposed change or will refuse to do so. In the former event, I maintain that the only logical and rational conclusion will be that the League is in favour of joining the Congress in this movement but if the second alternative is adopted by the League the contrary conclusion is also obvious and it will then be my duty as well as the duty of the sponsors of the change to resign from the All-India Muslim League.

UNION NOT CO-OPERATION

It will be seen that I have insisted all along upon joining the Congress and have not suggested co-operation. I have reasons for this view. A bare co-operation must always leave crevices through which adverse influences may creep in and either kill co-operation altogether, or make it so weak as to render it of no value whatsoever. Another reason is that for the purpose of carrying on political and constitutional agitation to a successful issue, it is always of immense advantage that there should be one united front, and one platform which is presented by such a powerful, well organized and disciplined body as the Indian National Congress. The third reason is that the British Parliament and reactionary Indians will be deprived of support from even an apparent division between the two communities in the matter of attainment of freedom.

APPEAL TO YOUTH

In the end I wish to address a few words to Muslim youths of the country. These young people should remember that aged people like myself are no longer fit to be either leaders or soldiers but apart from this we had no training in our younger days in the problems which confront the entire world at the present day and I for one find it difficult to adjust my vision to the new angle in which these problems are presented at the present moment. In our younger days, we had no conception, we had no idea that, in the days to come, the entire social and political structure will have to be readjusted, if not wholly pulled down and rebuilt. We had no idea as to what will be the true interpretation of the birth-right of every citizen of this subject country. We used to look upon ourselves as God's chosen people if our memorials, petitions and appeals bore some material and tangible fruits at the end, either to ourselves personally or to our community. Those degenerated days have passed, at least two generations ago. You have learnt the true interpretations of national freedom and you also learnt the true concept of slavery of a whole nation. Your age and your equipments fully entitle you to take the entire responsibility on your shoulders soon. I, therefore, ask you to begin to take interest in these national problems and, individually and collectively, share amongst yourselves the burden of this responsibility.

Indo-Czechoslovak Trade Journal

The May issue of the "Indo-Czechoslovak Trade Journal" has many features which should be of vital interest to Indian businessmen wishing to establish contacts with Czechoslovakia. Beside news of industrial activities in Czechoslovakia, it gives information about trade conditions and prospects in the Little Entente and other countries of Central Europe. It is full of valuable statistics particularly about the position of Indo-Czechoslovakian trade. The aim of the journal is to intensify commercial relations between these two countries and as such it should prove of great interest to enterprising Indian businessmen.

The annual subscription is Rs. 3 and the journal may be had from 21, Cuffe Parade, Bombay.

AGRICULTURE FOR ANGLO-INDIAN YOUTH!

Bihar Governor's Plea For Reorientation Of Their Outlook

RANCHI, June 12.

"The Anglo-Indian problem is an All-India problem and it is not unreasonable for me to hold that the burden of helping the Settlement should not fall solely on my Government, but should be shared by the provinces from which the settlers come and also by the Government of India" said His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett, Governor of Bihar, replying to an address presented to him on behalf of the settlers in the Anglo-Indian Colony, Mecluskie Gunje which was read out by Sir Henry Gidney this afternoon.

The address draws attention to the needs and problems of the Anglo-Indian community.

PLEA FOR CENTRAL GOVT'S HELP

His object, said His Excellency, in accepting the invitation to visit the colony was to make himself acquainted with their difficulties first-hand and discuss those problems with them. He felt that he should be in a better position to deal with those problems, if he could secure the attendance to-day of the representatives of the Government of India also. He was therefore glad to have Sir Guthrie Russell, who was well acquainted with Anglo-Indian problems. His Excellency's motive in asking Sir Guthrie to be present on the occasion was for having someone at Simla or Delhi, who could urge the Central Government to help and contribute to the development of the Settlement.

His Excellency was well aware of the problems which confronted them as a community, as he dealt with some of them as the Home Secretary to the Government of India.

TOWN-BRED COMMUNITY

Proceeding, His Excellency said that it was extremely satisfactory that the community had by starting a settlement, taken practical steps to carry into effect the advice of the statutory commission to open out a wider range of employment for the community, which was also the advice the Government of India have them.

"I have always felt that the main difficulty in carrying into effect the advance given by the Statutory Commission lay in the fact that the Anglo-Indian generally speaking are a town-bred community, without any knowledge of agriculture and experience of village life. There must, therefore, be a reorientation of outlook on the part of the Anglo-Indian youth."

DIFFICULT TO FIND JOBS

His Excellency continued that it was becoming increasingly difficult to find employment. The Anglo-Indian was handicapped and at a disadvantage compared with the Indian, since he had no land to fall back upon. They, however were well advised in attempting to bring the Anglo-Indian to the land, though the scheme was started during acute agricultural depression. From what he had seen His Excellency was convinced that the pioneer attempts of the Colonists augured well for the future and the Settlement would be a lasting benefit to the Anglo-Indian community and also the province. His Government would consider sympathetically any practical schemes suggested by them regarding Education, Medical Relief and other problems.—A.P.

WHAT MAHATMA WANTS

(Continued from Page 12.)

had enough time to formulate their programmes. They should now present them to the legislatures which should be summoned to meet at an early date. The ministries would certainly be defeated, but this result could not in any event be deferred much longer. The defeat of the ministries might lead to a constitutional breakdown, and the passing of all powers into the hands of the Governor; but this unfortunate result might to avoided by a tactful handling of the situation, and by a realisation on one side of the spirit of new India and on the other of the country's urgent need for practical service.

In conclusion, Mr. Kunzru referred to the very unsatisfactory financial condition of the Society. It was causing the members more anxiety than ever. He appealed to the public to assist it liberally to enable it to serve the country to the best of its capacity.

PATRO'S ANXIETY FOR RYOT'S WELFARE!

BEZWADA, June 12.

"The relationship between landlords and tenants could not be violently disturbed; the readjustment must be gradual" observed Sir A. P. Patro presiding over the Conference of Ryots and pattadars of Kistna District today.

The main object of the Conference was, he said to express their views on the land revenue assessment now under consideration and to see how best the economic condition of the Ryots could be improved and they relieved from the present difficulties without any reference to the political views held by any class of people.—A. P.

Through Arbitration To Communal Settlement?

LAHORE, June 12.

Maulana Zafarali who had recently elected unopposed to the Central Assembly addressing a Muslim congregation after prayers in the Badshahi mosque criticised the Congress with regard to its methods of achieving independence and settling communal problem. He accepted the Congress ideal of independence, but differed with people in power in the Provincial Congress.

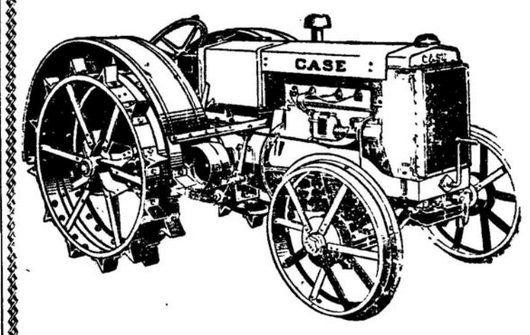
Referring to the question of communal problem, he suggested arbitration of a board of 30 people consisting of equal number of representatives from the Congress and Muslims. The decision of the board will be binding on both the Muslims and the Congress. This board was also to settle the political programme to be followed for the achievement of Indian independence.—United Press

Waziristan Casualties.

SIMLA, June 12.

The following are details of casualties already reported which occurred between 4th and 9th instant in Waziristan operations. The wounded Private T. Butcher. First Battalion Royal Norfolk Regiment. Driver Qurban Ali Khan and Driver Jodha of 19 and 35 A.T. Company respectively.

"CASE"
Tractors and Agricultural Implements



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OGDEN'S
GUINEA GOLD MAGNUMS

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE TOBACCO OF GOLDEN COLOUR
GG/33A

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 12.

B I S N s.s. Warfield of 3805 reg tons Capt C A Vaughan arrived from Middlesbrough via Antwarp Landon and Portsaid with general cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Rawalpindi of 9459 reg tons Capt M G Draper arrived from Yokohama via Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt O W A H Hole arrived from Durban via Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

Anchor Line s.s. Castalia of 4171 reg tons Capt F W Henderson arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Anchor Line s.s. Castalia of 4171 reg tons Capt F M Henderson sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers and in ballast.

P and O S N s.s. Rawalpindi of 9459 reg tons Capt M G Draper sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

L E s.s. Wartenfels of 3766 reg tons Capt H Ahlers sailed for Hamburg via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

L E s.s. Temple Line of 2562 reg tons Capt C Carl sailed for Antwerp and Hamburg via Portsaid with local cargo.

L D and Coy's s.s. Nailsea Belle of 3506 reg tons Capt G O Lindsell sailed for Portsaid for Order via Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

B S Oil S and D Coy's s.s. Badarpur 4949 reg tons Capt H Lennox sailed for Rangoon with local cargo.

S S Mg. Coy's s.s. Jalapadma of 2326 reg tons Capt J P Bhandara sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons Capt C H Fea sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar Bedi Bunder and Navlakhi with ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 12-6-37.

S S City of Canterbury (K N) for Marseilles Liverpool Glasgow via Karachi and Portsaid.

S S British Architect (Ang I O Coy) for Abadan.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, June 12.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Warfield 3805 Karachi 16-6 M M
8 Wardenfels 3766 Karachi 12-6 L Edwards
11 Nailsea Belle 3506 Port Said for orders 12-6 L Dreyfus
14 President Van Bureu 6195 New York 13-6 F F
15 Temple Lane 2562 Antwerp 12-6 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Ellora 2388 N F 12-6 M M
9 Chyebassa 4022 Karachi 12-6 M M
10/11 Kifugu Maru 4259 Karachi 15-6 O S K

PRINCES DOCK

C/R Jalapadma 2326 Rangoon, 12-6 Scindia S N
N/C Costcappelle 348 M Coast 14-6 Merchant S N

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Warfield 11-6-37 M M
Comorin 17-6-37 P and O
Soudan 18-6-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 24-6-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 14-6-37 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Kandelfels 15-6-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

New Orleans 25-6-37 L Edward
City of Hankaw 16-6-37 F F Campbell

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tosari 13-6-37 Volkart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O

FROM TRIESTE

Dandelo 20-6-37 L Triestino
Sumatra 12-6-37 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokiwa Maru 15-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Kifuku Maru 9-6-37 O S Kaisha
Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino
Rawalpindi 11-6-37 P and O
Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y
Anyo Maru 30-6-37 N Y K

FROM RANGOON

Chyebassa 12-6-37 M M

FROM BASRA

Vasna 19-6-37 M M
Baroda 17-6-37 M M
Vita 12-6-37 M M

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 21-6-37 J Finlay

FROM ABADAN

British Architect 12-6-37 Anglo Iranian Oil

FROM GENOA

Antonietta Costa 20-6-37 L Triestino
Alberto Treves 14-6-37 L Triestino

FROM BASSEIN

Jaladuta 12-6-37 Scindia Steam
Jalavihar 11-6-37 Scindia Steam
Hatarana 13-6-37 M M
Jalaputra 11-6-37 Scindia Steam
Jalamani 15-6-37 Scindia Steam
Surada 16-6-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 12-6-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Rawalpindi 12-6-37 P and O
Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O
Warfield 16-6-37 M M
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O

FOR HAMBURG

Temple Lane 11-6-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 20-6-37 L Edward

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Castalia 12-6-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 17-6-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 25-6-37 F F Campbell
City of Hankow 19-6-37 F F Campbell
City of Johannesburg 8-6-37 F F C

FOR GENOA

Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokushima Maru 10-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Giyo Maru 11-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Kifuku Maru 24-6-37 O S K
Tokiwa Maru 24-6-37 N Y K

FOR BASRA

Samora 18-6-37 M M
Sandra 23-6-37 M M
Varsova 10-6-37 M M
Vita 17-6-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 7-7-37 M M
Takliwa 23-6-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Wartenfels 14-6-37 L Edwards

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Conte Rosso 10-6-37
S S Oostcappelle 10-6-37
S S Bhadravati 10-6-37
S S Dayawati 10-6-37
S S Wartenfels 10-6-37
S S Ranchi 11-6-37
S S Chyebassa 12-6-37
S S Ellora 12-6-37

EXPURTS.

Bombay, June 12.

S S C/O Canterbury for Liverpool: 4170 bags g nuts oil cake H Rawji; 1000 bags g nuts oil cake K Prasad.

S S Rawalpindi for London 1000 bags masoor R Dhanjee; 489 bags lentils L Dreyfus; 46 tusks ivory tusks P I Maniac.

S S Temple Lane for Hamburg: 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S S Kifuku Maru for Yokohama: 310 tons scrap iron Faiz.

For Osaka: 110 tons scrap iron Faiz; 210 tons scrap iron M G Abdulhoosein.

For Kobe: 35 tons iron scrap M G Abdulhossein

S S Pres Van Buren for Marseilles: 77 bags henna leaves S M Shah.

For Portsaid: 25 bales cotton cold piece goods The Century Spg. and Mfg

IMPORTS.

S S Bandra Agents M Mackenzie from Bushire: 128 bags p seeds; 152 bags roots; 58 bags raisins.

From Dubai: 1004 bags barley.

From B. Abbas: 180 bags raisins; 34 jottas rose buds.

From Muskat: 263 bags dry dates; 379 bags sardines.

From Karachi: 1062 bags wheat; 232 bags wheat flour; 184 bags rawa; 715 bales cotton raw.

S S Varela Agents M Mackenzie from Busrah: 1800 bdls wet dates; 42 bags dry dates.

From Kharamshahr: 250 bags poppy seed.

From Karachi: 1533 bags wheat 130 bags rawa; 1658 bales cotton raw; 153 bags wheat flour; 100 bags gram chuni; 52 bdls kishmish; 80 bags suef seed.

S S Serbino Agents James Finlay from Hull: 100 dms plaster of Paris; 316 loose steel hoops; 83 loose steel rounds; 548 bdls steel bars; 880 bdls steel stripes; 946 bdls spring steel; 50 bags gypsum; 172 loose joists; 433 loose angles; 128 cases metal polish; 210 cases washing blue; 100 cases carroid super road composition; 977 cases paint; 1250 dms disinfectant fluid; 149 cases dry distemper; 230 cases stearic acid; 54 cases machinery; 43 barrels alum, 50 bags sulphate of ammonia; 102 demipohus acetic acid; 1870 dms linseed oil; 120 dms turpentine substitute 99 cases tiles.

From Middlesbrough: 2550 bdls g c sheets; 441 loose steel angles; 72 loose steel channels; 305 loose steel joists; 120 bags zinc oxide 115 loose steel tees; 46 bdls m s bars; 2800 bags sulphate cd ammonia; 102 demijohns acetic acid; 2240 bags nicifos; 151 dms cressote oil; 66 bdls expanded metal.

From Immingham: 581 loose tees; 711 joists 366 loose plates; 687 loose angles.

From Dunkirk: 9500 bdls m s rounds; 8187 bdls m s hoops; 159 pcs m s joists

S S Karanja Agents M Mackenzie from Durban: 50 cases apples; 175 cases grapes; 112 bales barks.

From Loureneo Marques: 6601 bags cashewnut raw; 574 bags asbestos fibre

From Bena: 1334 bags asbestos fibre; 40 cases oranges; 46 tusks ivory; 150 bags cloves; 114 bags b nuts.

From Mombasa: 1000 bags soda ash; 3671 bales cotton.

From Seychells: 2699 bags copra.

S S Nirpara Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 21675 bags rice; 311 pcs teak squares; 7515 pcs teak boards; 117188 pcs teak scantlings; 558 pcs teak planks; 49 pcs teak posts; 1142 pcs teak reepers; 1070 pcs teak sleepers; 500 cases candles; 253 pcs deck.

From Tuticorin: 65 bales cotton; 25 bales cotton yarn; 42 cases kariapagalaru.

S S Hatimura Agents M Mackenzie from Bassein: 16973 bags rice.

From Calicut: 120 bales cotton raw; 248 bales coir rope; 80 bdls coir fibre. 2000 pcs fire bricks; 188 chests tea.

From Rangoon: 10194 bags rice; 125 bags white beans.

From Tellicherry: 68 bdls canes.

From Cannanore: 325 bags copra; 73 bags cocoanuts.

M V Victoria Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 42 cases elect bulbs.

From Messina: 60 barrels citric acid.

From Genoa: 130 bxs macaroni; 151 csks aniline dyes; 52 cases cotton goods embr with art silk.

From Jenice: 140 csks indigo art.

From Syria: 50 bags emery powder

S S Maloja Agents M Mackenzie from London: 478 cases whisky; 1544 sacks portland cement; 55 bars silver; 3 bvs gold wins; 1 box sovereigns.

From Gothenburg: 117 cases machinery parts; 40 cases constructional work and machinery.

From Hamburg: 90 dms empty drums

From Alexandria: 175 bales cotton.

From Basle: 27 barrels aniline colour

From Zurich: 46 cases cotton piece goods with art yarn embly.

From Marseilles: 112 dms cement; 173 bags almonds.

S S Narkunda Agents M Mackenzie from Melbourne: 47 cases cheese; 300 cases apples.

From Adelaide: 438 cases apples.

From Freemantle: 400 cases apples.

From Brisbone: 103 bxs butter.

S S British Consul Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. from Miri: 10682 tons diesel oil in bulk.

S S Jalapadama Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 25297 bags rice; 101 bags white beans; 116 cases cutch.

S S Nawab Agents T Morrison from Calcutta: 5076 tons coal; 385 bales gunny bags; 158 coils sisal rope; 4357 pcs steel flat bars; 130 pcs steel square bars; 19695 pcs m s round bars.

From Cochin: 200 bales cotton.

From Vizagapatam: 1117 bags niger seeds; 150 bags gingelly seeds.

From Cocanada: 1300 bags g n kernels; 51 zins grease and oil mixture.

From Madras: 100 dms bleaching powder; 94 boras cotton waste.

S S Golconda Agents M Mackenzie from Moulmein: 27945 bags rice; 85440 pcs teak scantlings; 841 pcs teak posts; 7329 pcs teak planks; 93 nos teak squares; 132 bags betelnuts.

From Cochin: 100 cases cashew kernal.

Easy Tone In Yarn Market

Poor Demand And Uncertain Tone

Bombay, June 9.

The Yarn Market has remained rather dull and featureless during the whole past week and prices have remained practically unchanged with a slightly easy undertone at the close. In the case of Indian yarns although prices have remained nominally unchanged, dealers have been inclined to make sales even at somewhat reduced prices if buyers are forthcoming for any reasonable quantity. It is reported from upcountry centres that most of the requirements of upcountry markets have been met by several Mills in neighbouring districts with the result that offtake from Bombay, Ahmedabad and other Mills located in big cities has been gradually declining. No wonder, therefore, that such Mills have been finding it very difficult to make sales of their yarns at anything like reasonable prices. The question of freight in a country like India where distances are too long is a very important question to the Mills and naturally the Mills located in big cities far from consuming centres are seriously affected on account of the present high freights. Besides, Handloom Weavers find it very difficult to compete with cheap grade cloth produced by several Mills and demand for yarns has been naturally falling off to some extent. Further, owing to intensive heat in many parts of the country, demand for yarns continues slack during the present season. Most of the dealers are now awaiting the arrival of monsoon and purchases in bulk will naturally be made after reviewing the course of the monsoon. Sales during the week have been therefore very limited. At the close of the week the unexpected and sharp decline in cotton prices has unfavourably affected the Yarn Market and what little buying was in evidence has almost disappeared. In the midst of such circumstances, buyers prefer to wait and watch further developments before making any purchases in bulk. On the whole turnover during the week has been very restricted especially in Indian yarns and the future tendency remains very uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been no change to report in Manchester yarns where prices have remained very steady. If, however, Manchester Spinners reduce their prices to a reasonable level in sympathy with sharp decline in cotton, there may be a chance of some business in single and two-fold grey yarns as the stocks of these yarns are now very small and enquiries have been increasing. There is also some chance of business in Cop yarns but so far the Manchester Spinners have been adopting a very firm attitude and no business has resulted.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

In spite of recent decline in cotton, prices quoted by the Japanese Spinners are yet very firm. It is reported that owing to very heavy and satisfactory cloth sales by Japanese Manufacturers at very remunerative prices far upto the end of September to America and several other countries, their sales position is very satisfactory and naturally they are not inclined to reduce their prices to a large extent at present. It is no wonder that the prices quoted by the Japanese Spinners for several yarns are yet too high and do not admit of any business of importance. Fresh forward business, therefore, has been very limited. As regards ready goods, prices have remained almost unchanged with a good undertone. Arrivals are very limited and owing to very low stock position prices have remained firm inspite of decline in cotton, In case of Mercerised yarn, speculative turnover has shown further improvement and prices have improved to some extent over the last week's level. The future tendency is indeed very hopeful.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

As anticipated in our last, after the weak-holders have disposed of their stocks during the last few days, prices have shown rapid improvement in many cases to the extent of half an anna per lb. Turnover during the week has been fairly satisfactory and at the close a distinctly upward tendency is in evidence. Reports from consuming centres go to show that stocks are not very large and confidence is gradually returning. As regards forward business, Japanese Spinners have been showing a very firm attitude and the replacing costs are much higher than the present level of prices obtaining in India As regards Italian yarns, prices have remained unchanged and there do not appear any signs of Italrayon reducing their limits at least for some time to come. The future tendency is distinctly hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS.

The Local Mills have not been able to make any sales of importance as yet. Ready cotton continues to remain firm and naturally therefore, the Mills are not in a position to make any reduction in their limits. Buyers, however, are awaiting the break of the monsoon and have not been showing any anxiety to make purchases in bulk at present. Tendency in cotton market continues to remain uncertain and we do not expect any improvement at least in the near future.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

by autumn we shall find Mr. Churchill as the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence Forces of Great Britain.

Spanish Crisis And After

The international situation this week reminds us of the Chanak crisis of 1922, when the London Corps Diplomatique had been in a state of trepidation as they were early this week over the Spanish-German affairs. Ambassadors, Ministers, their counsellors, and secretaries, were rushing on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, to and fro or frantically telephoning, soliciting each other's bag of information. or appealing to each other for mutual guidance and co-operation. It looked as though the whole delicate structure of Non-Intervention in Spain, which the professional diplomats are so proud of having reared and have claimed to be so much more sensible and effective a peace technique than the League of Nations, was crumbling. As time went on, minds cooled down. Despite alarm, there were reassuring signs. One was the solidarity for peace of most of European Powers, excepting one or two extremists. There was a general agreement "to regard the action of the Spanish aeroplanes as an act of folly, and at the same time to deplore the German Government's lack of self-restraint in taking matters into its own hands because of the bombardment of the "Deutschland"."

Even the Liberals joined with the Conservatives in sharing such a view of the whole "Deutschland" crisis. For, in the "News Chronicle", whatever defence the Spanish Government put forward was condemned as an act of folly and whatever Germany said was excused. Mr. Vernon Bartlett made this position even clearer when he stated in the "News Chronicle" that the Spanish Government 'cannot accept conditions that are too humiliating'. Consider these words. The Government is asking for no more than a square deal. And Mr. Bartlett says in so many words: "Of course, we cannot give them that, but we must be careful not to humiliate them too far." There is in fact no longer any doubt about it. The lines for an Anglo-German rapprochement are all laid and have been laid for weeks. For a moment it seemed as if Germany's bombardment of Almeria might upset those well-laid schemes. And then something very like a whip was sent round to all the news papers. They towed the line at once. When they realised that the long wished-for bargain with Germany was in danger all thoughts of democracy, of fair play for Spain were put aside. Common interests produced a common policy in a moment.

Of course, there are some people in Britain who take the view that Great Britain is now taking a keener interest in the fate of Republican Spain, since there is a change in the Government in Madrid. It is argued that Britain had no interest in a Red Government, but the Negrin Cabinet is a very moderate one. Hence the more active British diplomacy in favour of an Armistice. The British Government, probably, thinks that if only once the arms rest, a way will be found to end the war altogether. Already they are talking of a division of Spain into a Federal State and the British Government, it is suggested, is not averse to this solution because it would definitely weaken the authority of any pro-German or pro-Italian Government. On such considerations is based the British policy in Spain. London seems to have found a historical explanation for the division of Spain, should this become necessary.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

London May 26.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £321,261,366. on May 19th as compared with £218,661,810 on the previous Wednesday.

The open market continued to be active and the amount of bar gold disposed of at the daily fixing during the week was about £3,000,000, which included some gold from holdings; the main proportion of offerings was taken for shipment to New York, but purchases were also made for an undisclosed destination. Prices continued to rule below dollar parity, but the discount tended to decrease towards the end of the week.

Quotations:—

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from midday on the 15th instant to midday on the 24th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,528,394
British West Africa	202,736
Tanganyika Territory	25,780
Kenya	16,159
British India	495,747
Autsalia	381,879
Venezuela	45,869
Netherlands	116,593
Belgium	8,580
France	2,145
Spain	15,581
Switzerland	5,681
Other countries	19,942
	£2,879,206

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£5,907,770
British India	18,639
Straits Settlements	14,539
Germany	140,000
France	9,309
Finland	23,065
Netherlands	1,450
Switzerland	4,165
Yugoslavia	50,790
Other countries.	563
	£6,170,260

The s.s. "Narkunda" which sailed from Bombay on May 22nd carries gold to the value of about £141,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of April 1937:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£7,683,517
British West Africa	362,516
Southern Rhodesia	551,500
Tanganyika Territory	41,571
Kenya	29,32[illegible]
British India	642,054
British Malaya	34,882
Australia	422,457
New Zealand	101,914
British West India Islands and British Guiana	21,701
Irish Free State	14,990
Panama	8,592
Peru	80,007
Venezuela	57,000
British West Africa	362,516
Southern Rhodesia	551,500
Tanganyika Territory	41,571
Soviet Union	19,970,125
Germany	26,.42
Netherlands	178,213
Belgium	23,376
France	2,437,749
Switzerland	320,102
Other countries	54,486
	£33,073,119

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 60,158
Straits Settlements	82,412
United States of America	30,155,956
Germany	239,962
Netherlands	4,120
Belgium	1,965
France	154,411
Switzerland	113,655
Yugoslavia	225,132
Other countries	15,570
	£31,023,141

SILVER.

The market continued to be narrow and only 1/8d separated the highest and lowest prices of the week under review. Conditions were quiet, buying by the Indian Bazaars and selling on China account again having been the main features.

The tone is steady and there are as yet no indications of any factor likely to cause a wide movement from the present level.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from midday on the 15th instant to midday on the 24th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Mexico	£250,307
Canada	22,974
British India	15,574
Japan	9,485
British South Africa	5,439
Germany	18,311
Belgium	26,631
France	1,132
Roumania	82,660
Other countries	31
	£432,.34

Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

EXPORTS.

British India	£141,563
Aden and Dependencies	7,500
Straits Settlements	3,355
U. S. A.	45,880
France	3,539
Benmark	1,500
Norway	1,068
Switzerland	1,473
Other countries	1,256
	£207,517

"THE ESSENCE OF INDIAN SPIRIT"

Weaving Factory For Adyar

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Amid a busy scene of building activity on Wednesday, Shrimati Rukmini Devi placed in position the foundation stone of a weaving factory which is being erected at Adyar under the auspices of the International Academy of the Arts, of which she is President, Dr. Arundale was among those present.

"You will see beautiful things in gold and silver being woven here", she said. "Weaving is one of the handicrafts which belong to the nation. Pottery is another. It is these industries which create the atmosphere of nationality they show the very essence of the Indian spirit. And what can be woven into a sari."

The site of the factory is on Besant Avenue, opposite to the Adyar Power House.—A.P.

JHANSI SOCIALIST JAILED

Echo Of May Day Celebrations

JHANSI, June 12.

Mr. Parvat Rao, a local Socialist worker has been sentenced by the City Magistrate under Section 13 of the Police Emergency Act for possessing and distributing alleged Communist leaflets on May Day, to undergo three months rigorous imprisonment.

An appeal against the conviction has been filed in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Banda.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA TO BE LAUNCHED AGAIN?

Sonya Maruti Temple Developments

POONA: June 12.

A "War Council" of seven persons has been formed to watch the Sonya Maruti temple developments and prepare to launch satyagraha next year if it became necessary.

At a congratulatory meeting held to-night, attended by 500 Satyagrahis, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar presiding. Mr. B. L. Karandikar, who initiated the recent satyagraha, exhorted the Hindus to fight for their rights.—A. P.

FRONTIER MAULVI KIDNAPPED

Dramatic Escape After Grim Fight With Marauders

RAWALPINDI, June 10.

An attempt to kidnap one of the leading Ulema of Tirah territory, apparently with the object of holding him to ransom, has been received from a village in the Frontier Province. It is stated, six Pathans came to the mosque of Maulana Abdul Rehman, a well-to-do Maulvi of the village, and wished to be permitted to pass the night in the mosque. The Maulana not only gave them permission but made all arrangements to make them comfortable. At dead of night the strangers drew their daggers and threatening the Maulana with death, carried him to a place six miles from the village. At this stage the Maulana, getting an opportunity, snatched a dagger from one of his captors and gave a fight to such purpose that he wounded two of the Pathans seriously. He then escaped from the outlaws and returned to the village. As Abdul Rehman is comparatively well off, it is believed, the attempt to kidnap him had ransom for its objective.—A. P.

CONGESTION IN AHMEDABAD

Move To Encourage Living In Suburbs

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

Owing to expansion of the city and increased congestion, a move is afoot to encourage people to live in suburbs. The Ahmedabad Housing Association has made representation to B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to introduce suburban trains and open flag stations between Sarkhej and Ahmedabad, Dehagaum and Ahmedabad and Ahmedabad and Kanij.—United Press.

WHEN RAILWAY BOARD & FEDERATION MEET

SIMLA, June 12.

The 14th half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held in Simla on 5th July, when recognition of Unions, extension of Provident Fund membership, avenues for the promotion of lower-paid employees, substitution of contract labour for departmental work so far as they relate to State Railways and other matters will be discussed.—United Press.

Foreign Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

Official Denial Of 10 Cent Price Level

SHORT COVERING BUT NARROW MARKETS

BOMBAY: June 12.

Denial by Mr. Wallace, the Secretary for Agriculture that he ever said that ten cents was high enough for cotton, cheered the New York Cotton Market on Friday where foreign buying contributed to a higher close, The market, however, at the best was narrow and prices registered a rise of 2 to 8 points.

Bombay, June 12

The New York cotton futures market opened steady on Friday and advanced on higher Liverpool advices and trade as well as Commission houses buying.

Prices later reacted on favourable weather map showing no rains in the West Belt and New Orleans and Commission houses were selling together with renewed long liquidation but the market met resistance around 12 cents.

Prices thereafter rallied partially on local covering and foreign buying.

At the opening October was quoted 8 points up at 12.18 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined 17 points on favourable weather reports. and October was quoted 12.01 which was lowest level. At this level there was short covering which improved prices and the market closed at a net rise of 2 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 12.61c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.37c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 6.82. There was Bombay buying and scattered support on less favourable weather but prices eased on local selling and lack of follow through buying. Prices again steadied on local support on Garside's consumption estimate, but later reacted on straddle selling. The market closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 7.06d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Under scattered selling this section was quiet and Sakels futures declined 5 points with Spot cotton one point down at 10.84. Uppers futures closed 3 to 4 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular. Sakels futures advanced 20 to 3 points on improved demand but Ashmouni futures closed 18 to 5 points lower.

CROP OUTLOOK

Messrs. M and B Stern, Liverpool state:

"Private reports estimate the increase in acreage from 10 to 15 per cent, but no official estimate will be available until July 8th. We still doubt whether it will be possible to make an increase of 5 per cent on account of the scarcity of farm labour; the demand is reported to be the highest since 1930, and the supply the lowest since 1925. In Alabama the supply is 32 per cent of normal, and the demand 93 per cent of normal."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10 a.m.)	12.18+03
New York October lowest (11-6 a.m.)	12.01—09
Liverpool October highest	6.83+03
Liverpool October lowest	6.78—02

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Secretary for agriculture denied saying commodity prices were too high complaints of insects increasing weather more favourable prefer buying distant months around 12.00".

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Liverpool steady. America disappointing. Crop looks very big but not made yet.

Crop accounts continue very favourable. Market feels absence of any stimulating news.

Market quiet and steady. Clearing weather predicted. Lancashire yarn demand improving. Our opinion is that the decline has been checked.

New York: Present crop conditions considered at about peak cotton. Market feels influence lack enthusiasm buying side. Weather likely dominate immediate price, trend feel buyers on dips have advantage.

Covering and moderate new buying induced by excess rains Central Western Belt and denial by Secretary Wallace of statement relating ten cent cotton.

Contracts scarce and hard to buy. Disappointed bears principal buyers. Advance may go somewhat further.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co have received the following cable:—

Garside: We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton 675,000 bales in May. The average consumption per working day during the month just indicated was 32,500.

Weather over U. S. Cotton Belt::

Eastern: Scattered showers

Central: Partly cloudy.

Western: Partly cloudy

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 12.

July	11.98
October	12.03
December	12.00
January	12.03
March	12.05
May	12.08
Middling Spot	12.48

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 12.

July	11.86
October	12.01
December	12.09
Middling Spot	12.26

NEW YORK.

New York, June 12.

11 a.m. Ranges and Noon Call were closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 12.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 12.

June	6.82
July	6.85
August	6.84
September	6.81
October	6.78
November	6.73
December	6.73
January	6.74
March	6.77
February	6.75
April	6.77
May	6.78
Middling Spot	7.04
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
July	6.90
October	6.81

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 12.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS·	
June	9.99
July	10.08
August	10.09
September	9.89
F.G.F. Spot	10.83

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 12.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.89
Fine, (Good Staple)	6.04
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.19
OOMRA·	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.79
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.94
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.09
BENGAL·	
Good	4.72
Fully Good	4.82
Fine	4.97

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 13|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate. 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3|8 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1|2 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 12.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb., sellers 9-3|8.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, June 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 9-1|4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 12.

T.T. London on:	
New York	4.93.47
Paris	110.90
Berlin	12.30-3|4
Madrid, nominal	87.00
Amsterdam	8.97-7|16
Brussels	29.25
Milan	93.77
Berne	21.55-1|4
Prague	141.75

LONDON SEEDS.

London, June 12.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., June sellers £13-1-3.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., June-July sellers £14-5-0.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f., June-July sellers £14-12-6.

June-July sellers £15-5-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., June-July sellers £13-17-6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 12

Despite a small rise in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market ruled easy on selling influenced by rains. New York cotton prices were 6 points up and the market was expected to open at Rs. 232 for Broach J/A but prices opened easy at Rs. 229/12 and advanced to Rs. 230/12 on short covering. Later on there was some tired long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 230.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points and it opened 3 points higher which influenced better enquiry in the local market and prices improved to Rs. 230/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under::—

Broach J/A	228	4	0
Broach A/M	231	0	0
Oomra July	222	4	0
Oomra D/J	212	4	0
Bengal July	192	4	0
Bengal D/J	178	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 12

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	200	197	194		191
Punjab	200	197	194		191
Oomra No. 3	231	228	225		222
C P No. 1	244	241	238		235
C P No. 2	235	232	229		226
Broach No. 2	235	233	230		227
Punjab Ame	247	245	242		239
Surat	295	293	290		287
Rajpipla	290	288	285		282
Navsari	305	303	300		297

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 12

Bengal Superfine	202/204
Bengal Fine	198/200
C P 1	230/32
C P 2	225/27
Arvi	225/27
Ellichpur	223/25
Berar	220/23
Khamgaon	220/23
Mulkapur	217/20
Khandesh	213/16
Jalna Sailu	213/16
Burwah Sanavad	220/23
Mathia	190/95
Broach Fine	230/35
Punjab American	230/37
Punjab 289F	300/05
Jagadia Ankleshwar	271/74
Surat	278/82
Navsari	304/06
Kampala	421/22

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 12

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		205,534
Central India	70	330,239
Barsi and Nagar	369	172,711
Hyderabad Gaorani	137	100,819
Berar	1,682	571,612
Central Provinces	1	113,456
Total Oomras	2,268	1,494,401
Dholera	944	137,246
N W Provinces		9,596
Rajputana	260	91,097
Sind Punjab	352	330,663
Broach	267	337,961
Coompta and Dharwar	1,127	59,268
Westerns Northerns		35,758
Cocoanada		147
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		14,211
Persian		14
American		12,477
Egyptian and African	182	354,800
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	5,400	2,878,174

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 10th June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	306	430,646
Japan and China	300	1,338,785
Coast Ports		30,927
Up-country by Rail		222,845
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		46,356
Total	606	2,069,569

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 11

Broach J/A opening 233 highest 233 1/2 lowest 232 1/2 closing 232 3/2

Broach A/M 1938 opening 235 1/2 highest 236 1/4 lowest 234 3/4 closing 234 3/4

Oomra July opening 228 highest 228 lowest 227 closing 227

Oomra D/J opening 217 1/2 highest 217 1/2 lowest 216 1/2 closing 216 1/2

Bengal July opening 196 highest 196 lowest 195 closing 195

Bengal D/J opening 182 highest 182 lowest 181 1/2 closing 181 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-6-37) Rs. 4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (30-6-37) Rs. 6

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 27 3/4

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 9/10th June	12,850
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,872,774
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,740,826
Increase	131,948

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 11-6-37	6746003	6970000
Receipts Yesterday 11-6-37	5000	5000
Exports to date 11-6-37	5476000	5901000
Stock at Ports 11-6-37	1282000	1545000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-6-37	1628000	1515000
Stock at Liverpool 11-6-37	909000	727000
Visible Supply 11-6-37	3707000	4141000
Quantity in sight 11-6-37	12785000	12116000
Quantity out of sight 11-6-37	12340000	11027000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 12

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d to £7-0-7 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 110.90. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 3/8. London silver prices were unchanged at 20d. India bought and sold and business was small. Montreal futures advanced 5 points, and New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents Shanghai-T T on London was quoted 1-2 13/32. The local silver and gold markets were quiet with slightly increased offerings and absence of demand which caused a small decline in prices.

GOLD

Ready	34 11 9
Jeth	34 10 9
Ashad	34 7 9

SILVER

Ready	52 0 0
Jeth	52 1 0
Ashad	52 3 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 11

June	44.85+05
Lowest	44.80+05
September	44.80

LONDON SILVER.

London. June 12.

Spot	20
Forward	20-1|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 12.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-6.

London Silver Review

London, June 10

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that buyers were scarce and with India inclined to sell, the undertone has been easier. The market remains lifeless and uninteresting."—Reuter

Gold Exports

Bombay, June 12

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 16,96,605 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, June 12.

The s.s. 'Karanja' which sailed from Bombay during the week carried a shipment of gold valued Rs. 8,656 for Mombasa.

Five more consignments were shipped by the s.s. 'Rawalpindi' on Saturday.

They were of the following description:—Gold valued at Rs. 8,688 for Port Sudan via Aden; Rs. 4,62,072 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 4,57,185 for London; Rs 2,97,487 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York; and Rs. 4,62,515 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 2,98,16,85,058.

LONDON METALS

London, June 11

Copper	£55 8 9
Lead	£22 12 6
Spelter	£21 5 0
Tin	£248 5 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 12

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£55-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£55-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£62-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal hseets	Rs. 42-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 55-8-0

Tone: Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, June 12

Light to moderate rainfall in Arkansas, Lousiana and Mississippi, Forecast: Western Belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 12

Yesterday Liverpool market opened very steady but prices declined on favourable Canadian Crop reports. Chicago and Winnipeg markets were also easy on increased selling. The local market was quiet and under absence of buying prices ruled easy.

Linseed September	8 1 0
Linseed May	7 15 0
Wheat September	5 6 0
Wheat January	5 9 3
Wheat May	5 7 0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 207 October 186 at cross rate 4.93 3/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 232 Liverpool July 6.90 Rs. 68 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 234/4 Liverpool May 1938 6.81 Rs. 62 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 232 New York July 12.11 Rs. 40 3/4 at cross rate 4.93 3/8

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 234/4 New York May 12.23 Rs. 41 1/4 at cross rate 4.93 3/8

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 12

June	280.10+90
August	271.80+70
December	263.70+60

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 12.

Linseed Oil, naked London per ewt., June sellers 29|4-1|2.

Linseed Oil, naked London per ewt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 29|3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 12

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100
3 per cent 1951/54	101
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	95/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/8
3 per cent U P Bonds	96/8
3 per cent 1939/44	105/4
5 per cent 1940/43	108
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/12

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1945/55	119/6
4 per cent 1953/63	111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore	122/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974	107/10
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106/12
5 per cent M Deb 1949	117/4
5 per cent 1954	129/8
6 per cent K P I 1956	129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 137	101

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/6 and ruled steady to Rs. 95/8. Cash quotes 2 annas higher.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 12

B C Rate T T O D O D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T O D O D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8

Bank's buying O D 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying 9 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 269 1/2

Bank's buying T T 267 3/8

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 830

Bank's buying T T 845

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from Aug.)

Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 67

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 82 1/2

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 80 5/8

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—

Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—

New York London 4.93 3/8 11th instant

Japan London 1/2 12th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 27|32 12th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 3/8 12th instant

Java London 8.95 12th instant

London Paris 110.90 11th instant

London Belgium 29.24 1/4 11th instant

London Switzerland 21.55 3/4 11th instant

London Berlin 12.31 11th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 11th instant

London New York 4.93.40 11th instant

London Amsterdam 8.97 1/4 11th instant

London Italy 93.75 11th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £7-0-7 10th instant

Gold £7-0-7 1/2 11th instant

Silver London Ready 20 10th instant

Silver London Ready 20 11th instant

Silver London Forward 20 10th instant

Silver London Forward 20 1/16 11th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 10th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 11th instant

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 3/4 per cent 11th instant

London Discounts 6 months 13/16 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 6 months 13/16 per cent 11th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, June 11

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	90 1/4
3 1/2 per cen 1954/59	101 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	101
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101

DALMIA CEMENT SHARES

Oversubscribed

Bombay, June 12.

Dalmia cement shares have been oversubscribed. The success of the new company is unprecedented. Many thousands of applications were received from all corners of India.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 12

Wheat	20,550 cwts.
Linseed	3,384 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	622 cwts.
Gingellyseed	58 cwts.
Poppyseed	65 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,443 cwts.
Castorseeds	218 cwts.
Rice	9,359 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,813 cwts.
Cottonseed	357 cwts.
Gram	1,686 cwts.
Joowar	1,425 cwts.
Barley.	23 cwts.
Bajree	954 cwts.
Indian sugar	17,766 cwts.
Coal	2,480 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, unquoted.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, May-June sellers 43|9.

Wheat, South Australian, June sellers 43|6.

Drop In Tata Power Shares

Steel Shares Also Look Down

TIRED LIQUIDATION AND ABSENCE OF SUPPORT

BOMBAY: June 12.

There was considerable selling to-day in Tata Power and Tata Iron & Steel shares which resulted in a steady decline in prices. There was a marked absence of any support and prices ruled easy with tired long liquidation.

There is nothing in the general situation to influence any material change in prices but absence of support is telling on the market.

In the absence of any constructive news, there is less disposition to enter the market on the constructive side.

Absence of speculative activity results in irregular movements. At the moment Tata Steel shares are showing some activity, but other sections are virtually dull without any important business.

Present prices seem reasonable and now there is no prospect of any change in the present monetary policies of leading European and American countries. Cheap money will be a constant source of active support on all important breaks.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,460 and after advancing to Rs. 1,475 declined to Rs. 1,435. There were increased offerings in Tata Power Shares which came down to Rs. 1,350. The markets continue narrow and are easily influenced on either side.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 12.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	768	12
100 CENTURY	175	10
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	255	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 5)	168	12
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	360	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	133	2
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	181	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1650	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	86	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	300	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	905	0
250 Model	45	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	227	8
100 Oosmanshahi (Rs. 1)	48	0
100 Phoenix (10)	300	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2050	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	84	6
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	230	0
100 Swan (nil)	104	6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40.)	905	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	31	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 20)	1536	4
125-500 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	376	14
50-100 Indian (Rs. 2-8)	136	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127	0
5 Union (As 4)	5	10
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	143	0
10 BUNDI (Rs. 10)	36	12
100 Coimbatore (Rs 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	125	0
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	460	0
40 Katni Def.	2250	0
100 KATNI ORD (Rs 10)	380	0
75 Okha (Rs 12)	297	8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	26	12
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	458	12
70 United (Rs. 5)	146	0
INSURANCE		
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1005	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	12
15-75 New India (Rs. 4)	43	0
20 Mercantile	55	0
200 Oriental (125)	5430	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8.)	7	14
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	172	8
1,000 Andhra Valley (Rs. 45)	1640	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	4
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	208	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177	13
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1347	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	915	0
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	93	4
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	94	8
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	766	4
MININGS.		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	60	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1447	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	337	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs 5)	303	12
50 Bom. Sugar (Rs. 7)	162	8
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12)	272	8
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	677	8
50 Do Conty. (Rs. 6)	230	10
8sh Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	4
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	114	0
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	7
2sh. Indian Copper	3	2
10 India I. and Steel	42	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	132	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	49	0
100 I Radio Defd (12)	590	0
100 I Radio Ord (15)	530	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	612	8
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	25	11
30 PREMIER CON	89	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1525	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 12

Bombay Dyeing (877/8) 872 873 870 872 867 868

Century (180/10) 180 175

Central India (258/12) 255 258 253 256

Kohinoor (302/8) 301 300

New Great (230/10) 228 227

Simplex (85/10) 85 84

Swadeshi (236/4) 235 230

Bundi (37/4) 37 36/12

I Cement (457/8) 457 455 460 457 462 457 460

Punjab (26/8) 26/12

Shahabad (460) 457 455 460 458

Andhra (1662/8) 1640

Tata Hydro (178/2) 177 178/2 177/13

Tata Power (1393/12) 1392 1385 1365 1370 1340 1350 1347

Tram Ord (151/4) 151/9 151/4

T Steel Defd (1477/8) 1460 1450 1475 1450 1457 1440 1442 1432 1444

T Steel Ord (339/8) 338 337 340 336 338 335 337/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (178/8) 178/8 178/4

Bellapur (165) 163

B Steam (273/2) 273 272

B Burma (695) 690 693 687 685 671 677

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	40
Amr Super Power	1 1/2
Electric Power and Light	16
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	67
Electric Bond Common	14
American Tel and Tel	167 1/4
Western Union Telg	55 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	57
Canadian Pacific Railway	13
Erie Railway	16
Great North Pfd Railway	52
New York Central Railway	41 3/4
N Y N Hartford H R R	14
Pennsylvania Railway	40
Southern Pacific Railway	49
Delware and Hudson	41
National Distillers	30
Bethelehem Steel	84
Crucible Steel	64
Ludlum Steel	31
Republic Steel	35
United S Steel	98 1/4
Amr Car Foundry	54
Amr Rolling Mills	34
United S Smelting	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	52 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	58 3/4
General Motors	51 1/2
Packard Motor	9
General Electric	52 1/2
American Radiator	20
Socony Oil	18 3/4
Amr Tob B	75
Chase Bank	49 1/2
National City Bank	42 1/2
Amerex	26
U S Steel Pfd	82

Market still influenced by strike. Market steady but decline probably will continue to-morrow. Cartoadings for the week down 3704 units. Turnover 720,000 shares.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 11

SAKELS—	
July	18.10+20
November	18.40+60
ASHMOUNI—	
June	17.12—15
August	15.56—10
December	14.28—05
GIZA—	
July	16.91—48
November	16.68—62

6 p.c. Bombay Steam	300	0
7 p.c Bom Tram (TF.)	84	8
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	508	12
7 p.c Katni 1st	138	2
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T F.)	146	4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	12	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104	6
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	99	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1542	8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	178	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	650	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c Andhra Valley	110	0
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c Sholapur	81	4
8 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares ex forward List.)

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1937

Only Rational And Logical Course Is To Join Congress

Sir Wazir Hasan Would Resign From Muslim League If Its Constitution Is Not Changed

Appeal To Muslim Youth

The important announcement that if at its forthcoming annual session of the Muslim League it is not decided to join the Congress, he and his associates will resign from the League, is contained in Sir Syed Wazir Hasan's second article on Congress programme of mass contact and the Muslim League attitude. The first article appeared in the "Chronicle" dated Saturday, the 12th June.

In this article Sir Syed Wazir Hasan emphasizes that what is required is whole-hearted union with the Congress and not mere co-operation. "There should be," he asserts, "one united front and one platform which is presented by such a powerful, well-organized and disciplined body as the Indian National Congress."

I humbly beg leave of all those who have chosen to disagree with my views on this question to permit me to discuss this matter, as some of them have done, from a higher plane of national respect and dignity. I consider it highly derogatory to the honour and position of a people like us to ask for protection of our rights at the hands of any other political party in the country, be it the British Parliament, or the Indian National Congress. The Mussalmans must learn to depend on their own national characteristics and dynamic forces. The measure of their rights must be determined by the proportion of their contribution to the struggle of freedom.

DEMORALIZING EFFECT

Whether the settlement of minority interests is put forward in the garb of a claim or a demand or a petition, to my mind, the substance remains the same, and I appeal to my brethren that they should be no party to such a settlement for it has, in my opinion, highly demoralizing effect on the entire community. It has such an effect all the greater when it is stated in the form of a condition precedent to our joining the Congress in the struggle for the freedom of our motherland. That freedom is our birthright, and the special interests for which we ask protection are clearly communal. I hold, therefore, that making the settlement of our special interests as condition precedent to our joining Congress in the struggle of freedom cannot be supported either on logical or constitutional or moral grounds.

WRECKING AND WORKING

It has also been said that there can be no co-operation between the Muslim League and the Congress because the former has decided to work the constitution for what it is worth and the object of the latter is to wreck it. It must be admitted that this is a new head in the already long list of obstacles in the way of co-operation between the two organizations. It is certainly not "a right or interest" of which protection is insisted upon in the constitution of the League nor has it the remotest bearing on the question of securing a constitution hereafter, which will be both in form and substance, real responsible government on democratic lines.

MERGER ARGUMENT.

It is also said that joining the Congress will result in a "merger." If this argument is intended to mean the merging of the Muslim community into the Hindu community, the argument is absolutely misleading. Nothing can merge the Muslims, short of a wholesale conversion, into Hinduism. Besides religion, Muslim culture, Muslim civilization, its history and its traditions are so deep-rooted that they can never be destroyed, except by voluntary determination. Yet there is a wider aspect of the question. Even the Muslim Law of inheritance is not the law which regulates the succession to the property of a large bulk of Mussalmans in the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab. There is a marked difference between the culture, language and script of the Muslims of Northern India and the majority of Muslims of Bengal and Madras.

CHIMERICAL FEAR

Let us assume now that what is dreaded is the "merger" of the League into the Congress. This fear is also chimerical. The Muslim League is not a solely political organisation. Its other objects are stated in its constitution as follows:

2. (b) "To promote and advance the political, religious and other rights and interests of the Indian Mussalmans."
   (c) "To promote friendship and union between the Mussalmans and other communities of India."
   (d) "To maintain and strengthen brotherly relations between the Mussalmans of India and those of other countries."

The pursuit of none of these objects can result in a merger of the League into the Congress if the former joins the latter for the purposes of creating a united front against any other party which stands in the way of freedom of India. Indeed the word "union" in clause (c) contemplates the formation of such a united front. Clause (c) when read in the light of the context and in harmony with the preceding clauses clearly includes "union" for "the attainment of full responsible Government for India." (Vide clause (a).)

Besides the political object as defined in clause (a) the Muslim League is also laid under an obligation to protect and advance the "religious and other rights and interests of the Indian Mussalmans" (vide clause (b)). Clearly these other rights and interests include cultural interest, which exist in different forms in different parts of the country. Then we have the duty prescribed by the constitution to maintain and strengthen our contact with Mussalmans of other countries (vide clause (d)). To my mind this duty is not less imperative and important than our duty to protect and advance our political rights and interests in India itself, for on the former depends our political strength in this country and on the latter our international status. When such are the obligations resting on the shoulders of the members of the All-India Muslim League, it is futile to suggest that the All-India Muslim League will be merged into the Congress if the members of the League join the Congress in the struggle of the freedom of the country.

CONGRESS AND MINORITIES

There are four outsanding events in the history of the Congress which demonstrably establish its deep concern for the protection of minority interests. The first is the resolution relating to fundamental rights passed at the Karachi session supplemented and amplified by the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee held in Bombay in August, 1931, and recently incorporated in the Congress Election Manifesto. The second is the resolution passed at the Lahore Session in the year 1929 and it is as follows:—

"In view of the lapse of the Nehru Report, it is unnecessary to declare the policy of the Congress regarding communal questions, the congress believing that in an independent India communal questions can only be solved on strictly national lines. But as the Sikhs in particular and the Muslims and the other minorities in general had expressed dissatisfaction over the solution of communal questions proposed in Nehru Report, this Congress assures the Sikhs, the Muslims and other minorities that no solution thereof in any future constitution will be acceptable to the Congress, that does not give full satisfaction to the parties concerned."

The third landmark is to be found in the proposals which the Working Committee passed in Bombay in July, 1931 and were intended to form part of the constitution which the British Parliament was then contemplating to introduce into this country. Some of these proposals may now be quoted here:

1. Appointments shall be made by a non-party Public Service Commission which shall prescribe the minimum qualification and which shall have due regard to efficiency of the Public Service as well as to the principle of equal opportunity to communities for a fair share in the public services of the country.
2. In the formation of federal and provincial cabinets, interests of minority communities should be recognized by convention.
3. The North-Western Frontier Province and Baluchistan shall have the same form of Government and administration as other provinces.
4. Sind shall be constituted into a separate province provided that the people of Sind are prepared to bear the financial burden of the separated province.

COMMUNAL AWARD

The fourth event is the resolution which the Congress passed at its Bombay session in October, 1934, and reiterated in its election manifesto, by which the Congress condemned on principle, and I think rightly, the Communal Award, but resolved to stand by it until it was substituted by an agreed settlement. I for one find myself unable to conceive of more and other minority interests for which any community can reasonably ask for a declaration of Congress attitude in respect of them. It was, however, said recently that the Congress President himself admits that the Communal Award requires reconsideration, and that can only be effected by a settlement amongst the parties concerned. I do not think the Congress President will withdraw that offer, but has the All-India Muslim League ever decided that negotiations should be opened now so that the agreed settlement may be substituted in place of the Communal Award in the constitution, 1935? I am unaware of any such decision nor do I think that the Muslim League will prefer the amendment of the existing constitution, as against the more reasonable and useful view of postponing negotiations till the future constitution is in the process of being considered and framed.

TWO PRINCIPLES

After all is said and done it should be carefully noted that the Congress wants to carry its message of independence and all the benefits arising therefrom, pri-

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Students Must

Respond To Call Of Freedom

Independence Through Anti-Imperialist Front; Says S. Tagore

CALICUT: June 12.

"All over the world, students have responded to the call of freedom, social order, and of a new world of real democracy and real human culture. Shall students of India deny themselves that rare privilege of youth and brand themselves before the entire world as youths without ideals, without visions, and as petty self-seekers tied to the small pleasures of everyday life" asked Mr. Soumendranath Tagore, nephew of Poet Tagore presiding over the First All-Kerala Students' Conference, here, to-day.

Referring to imperialism, the President said that it was their task to build up an anti-Imperialist People's Front in India for her independence.

Messages were received from Mr. Subhas Bose, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Masani and others wishing the Conference success.—A. P.

Additional Police Pickets Continue

SHIKARPUR, June 12.

According to the correspondents of local papers, some shop-keepers saw a youth throwing something into the Mosque near Nada Kamangar. The police rushed to the scene and discovered some ashes supposed to be of an Urdu newspaper and a page from the Koran partly burnt and tied up in a handkerchief similar to that found in the Dadval Mosque earlier in the week.

The Maulvi who reported the discovery to the police is being questioned by them. His house was searched and some manuscripts were sent to an expert for examination. Additional police pickets continue.—A.P.

Congressmen Refuse To Be Bullied

Dr. Ashraf On "Deliberate Act Of Incendiarism" At Baghabanpura

LAHORE, June 12.

Dr. Ashraf, head of the Economic Department, A. I. C. C., made a statement regarding the incident at Baghabanpura mentioned this morning:

"I was personal witness to all that happened. The roof and doors of Mian Sahib's house were reduced to cinders. But for the sympathy and immediate support of the people, the whole locality would have been burnt down, since a strong wind was blowing. The people uniformly told me that the act of incendiarism was a deliberate one, calculated to ruin the meeting and the Congress prestige in the locality. I am horrified to think that the enemies of our movement, should go to such lengths of terrorising Congressmen.

"Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din's coolness, in the circumstances, even when his own house was burning, is beyond praise. He refused to be disturbed and would continue the proceedings. As befits a national organisation like the Congress, the audience too did not become panicky. I am interested to know the real facts behind this calculated move against Mian Iftikhar-ud-din and the Congress movement. Our enemies may rest assured that we refuse to be bullied."—A. P.

Changes In Airmail Arrivals At Bamrauli

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

Certain changes have been effected in passenger and air-mail arrivals at the Bamrauli Aerodrome.

Consequently, three days in a week—Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday—will be complete off days, and there are no scheduled planes to arrive. This arrangement will continue to be in force till the introduction of sea-plane service, which is expected to start from January next year.—United Press.

A REMINDER

WEDNESDAY

16

JUNE, 1937

CLOSING DATE OF

"This? or That?"

COMPETITION

What Mahatma Wants

PT. KUNZRU'S IMPASSIONED PLEA TO END DEADLOCK

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 12.

A strong impassioned plea to avoid the unfortunate result, namely, the constitutional breakdown "by a tactful handling of the situation, and by a realisation on one side of the spirit of new India and on the other of the country's urgent need for practical service," was made by Pundit Hridaynath Kunzru, president of the Servants of India Society, in the speech he delivered here this evening in connection with the 32nd anniversary of the Society.

INDIANS IN MALAYA.

Proceeding, Mr. Kunzru dwelt on the informed and sustained interest taken by members of the Society in questions relating to Indians overseas. He thought that owing to the importance of the subject no apology was needed for referring to it at some length. Mr. Sastri who had been deputed by the Government of India to examine the condition of Indian labour in Malaya had submitted a comprehensive report on the subject. His visit had already resulted in the enhancement of their wages to the level at which they stood before they were reduced by 20 p.c. owing to the world economic depression in 1930: and it was hoped that it would soon lead to a further improvement in their position in other respects also.

In South Africa a compromise had been arrived at between Government and the Indian Community. The position of the Indian was, however, not secure. They might be faced any day with new troubles which their opponents were eager to stir up.

INDIANS' PLIGHT IN ZANZIBAR.

The territories which required their attention most at present were Zanzibar and Ceylon where the rights of their countrymen were seriously threatened. Practically speaking, they were in danger of losing both their property and their livelihood in Zanzibar. There they had to deal not with a Dominion Government but with the British Government. This Government, which had used every possible device to ensure for Britishers economic equality with Indians in India under the Government of India Act, had sanctioned legislation which treated Indians who had been settled for generations in Zanzibar as aliens and which would have the effect of ruining them economically and driving them out of the Protectorate.

Referring to the friction between Sinhalese and Indians in Ceylon, the Pandit said:—

"The Government of India must have been kept informed of the situation by their Agent in Ceylon. One would like to know what steps they were taking to prevent injustice being done to Indians. It was greatly to be desired that the Sinhalese and Indians should arrive at an amicable settlement of the questions at issue between them. The Government of India had a duty to discharge in the matter

CAUSE OF DEADLOCK.

Mr. Kunzru next referred to the political situation in the country and the constitutional dead-lock in the six provinces in which the Congress party occupied a dominant position. The dead-lock was the result of a complete distrust of the intentions of Government. Experience of the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and the provisions of the present Government of India Act which flouted Indian opinion justified the feeling of resentment and suspicion with which the new constitution was viewed. Those feelings were intensified by the policy followed by Government during the last two or three years. The proceedings of the Central Legislature showed no desire on the part of Government to act in harmony with Indian opinion in any important matter. The disregard of Indian wishes was equally clear in the matter of filling up posts under the Central Government. Whenever an important post had to be filled up, whether in the Defence or Finance or Home Department, Railway Board or Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, or even in the Central Broadcasting Station, Indian talent was as a rule disregarded and Britishers, whether already serving in India or specially imported for the purposse were appointed.

A GRAVE SCANDAL.

The state of things in this respect was nothing short of a scandal. And they might be sure that so long as British control continued it would be used to give preference to British over Indian interests. The psychological background of the demand for assurances from Governors could therefore be easily understood. This demand had been changed twice in response to circumstances during the last three months. The latest compromise put forward by Mahatma Gandhi to bring the present impasse to an end was that when the Governor could not reconcile the ministers to the exercise of his special powers he should call for their resignation.

When one considered carefully the various alternatives of voluntary resignation, dismissal and forced resignation, it appeared clearly that whichever course was taken, the result would be the same. There would be a constitutional crisis, the political efficacy of which depended on the ability of the ministers to retain the support of the electorate. In the case of voluntary resignation the ministers would force a crisis, in the other cases they might be supposed to be victims of it; but the final outcome would depend not on the technical terms used to express serious disagreement between the Governor and the ministers, but on the ministers' power to prevent the Governor from forming a ministry which would give in to him. But whatever the value of the new formula from a constitutional or political point of view, Mahatma Gandhi's statement must be regarded as conciliatory. It seemed to bring Government and Congressmen nearer than they were before.

WHAT MAHATMA WANTS.

Mahatma Gandhi did not want any change in the Government of India Act, and was, in his own words, anxious that Congressmen should accept office if they could do so with self-respect. Government were equally anxious that Congressmen should accept office, and Lord Zetland and Sir Harry Haig had been at pains to show that the procedure contemplated in cases of divergence of views between the Governor and the ministers did not militate against the latter's self-respect and left them wide liberty of action.

It seemed in these circumstances that psychological difficulties alone stood in the way of the termination of the dead-lock and the constructive utilisation of the energies of the legislators. His Excellency the Viceroy, who was undoubtedly keenly interested in the material side of the problem of Indian progress, had unfortunately shown no appreciation of the human side of the problem. It was necessary in the interest of the country that both Government and Congress should realise its importance.

SUMMON LEGISLATURES SOON.

From this point of view, Mr. Kunzru thought, it was necessary that the interim ministries should not be allowed to remain unduly long in office. He did not think that their appointment was illegal, but their unjustifiable continuance in office was unconstitutional in spirit and would increase the psychological impediments to a solution of the impasse. They had

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